

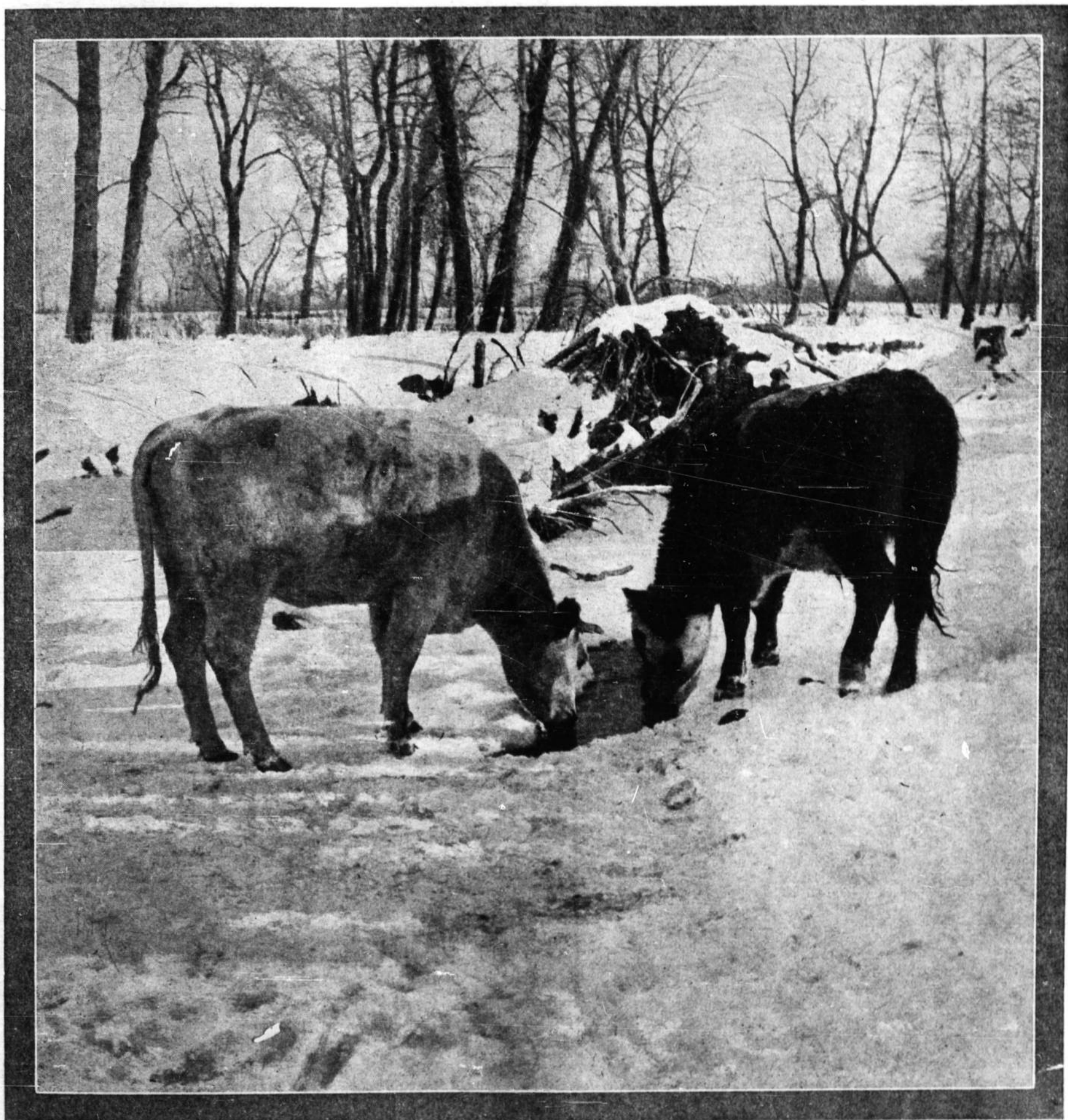
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.



January 31, 1923



THE WATER-HOLE

Circulation Over 79,000 Weekly

THE MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, CANADA

1922

A YEAR OF SUBSTANTIAL GROWTH

New Business	-	42	Millions
Business in Force	217	"	
Income	-	10	"
Assets	-	42	"

The payments to Policyholders and Beneficiaries of \$3,748,637. and the amount paid to and set aside as Dividends to Policyholders \$1,444,264., were the largest in the history of the Company.



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Farm Help for Western Farmers

TO BE OF SERVICE to Western Canadian Farmers and help to meet their needs in securing competent farm help, the Canadian Pacific Railway is prepared to utilize its widespread organization to provide such help from a number of countries.

The CANADIAN PACIFIC Railway will now receive and arrange to fill applications for male and female farm help to be supplied from Great Britain, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Switzerland and Norway, in all of which countries the Company has representatives who have farmed in and are familiar with Western Canadian conditions and who are now in touch with such men and women ready and anxious to come to Canada.

THE GOVERNMENTS of the countries above mentioned have expressed their willingness to aid the emigration of this class of their peoples. In order to fill such applications satisfactorily and bring the help to the farmer at the proper time and with a clear understanding of the requirements and obligations of each, a printed "Application for Help" form has been prepared which can be obtained from any C.P.R. Station Agent or offices listed below.

The Company will make no charge to the farmer for this service nor will the farmer be required to make any cash advance whatsoever towards the travelling expenses of his help to the nearest railway station. The information necessarily asked for in these application forms, which will be held in strictest confidence, covers the following points:—the kind of help required—male or female—married or unmarried; date required and for how long; nationality desired; monthly wages offered; kind of work offered, etc.

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WINNIPEG.—John Sweeting, Industrial Agent, C.P.R.
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EDMONTON.—J. Miller, Land Agent, C.P.R.
CALGARY.—M. E. Thornton, Supt. Colonization, C.P.R.
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Department of Colonization and Development
Canadian Pacific Railway

J. S. DENNIS, Chief Commissioner, Montreal.

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TO
VANCOUVER
VICTORIA
NEW
WESTMINSTER

STOP-OVERS
OPTIONAL
ROUTES

GOOD TO
RETURN
UNTIL

APRIL 15
1923

ON SALE

JANUARY

2, 4, 9, 11,
16, 18, 23, 25

FEBRUARY
6 and 8

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CANADIAN
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IN WINTER GARB

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is the best book for ready reference. It is a quick and accurate authority that will enable you to answer any question that may come up regarding the laws, both Federal and Provincial, of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

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Sold first at \$2.50, then \$3.00. Now reduced to \$2.50, postpaid.

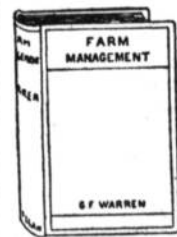
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By John B. Rathbun, M.E.

This is a practical book of great value to farmers. It shows how to install, operate and make immediate repairs. You will find in this book everything you want to know about gas engines. A considerable amount of matter is included relating to the electrical ignition system, its maintenance and repair. 446 pages, well illustrated. The trouble chart alone is worth more than we are asking for the book. Regular Price, \$1.50; Sale Price, \$1.00, Postpaid.

Farm Management

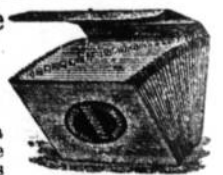
By Prof. Geo. F. Warren
Let this book help solve your problems. It explains how to lay out your work to the best advantage, the best kind of machinery to use, when and where a gas engine is more economical than horse-power, and a thousand and one other money-making points. It tells how to reduce labor, save time, save machinery, purchase supplies to best advantage and make profits. Regular Price, \$2.50. Sale Price, \$1.25, postpaid.



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Saves Time and Money.
Saves Disputes and Annoyances.

Did you ever lose a tax receipt and have to pay your taxes twice, or lose money by losing a receipt for grain, produce or livestock? If so, you will know the necessity of having a proper place to keep all records, receipts, documents, etc. This file will hold 1,000 letters or papers. It opens like an accordion and contains pockets for each letter of the alphabet. With each file we supply six sheets of carbon paper and six special pen points for manfolding. Regular Price, \$1.50. Sale Price, \$1.25.



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All these books are guaranteed, and if not satisfactory the purchase price will be refunded if the books are returned in good condition.

The Grain Growers' Guide

BOOK
DEPARTMENT

Winnipeg, Man.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

The Guide is published every Wednesday. Subscription price in Canada and throughout the British Empire is \$1.00 per year, \$2.00 for three years, or \$3.00 for five years, except in Winnipeg city where, owing to the extra postage charged, the price is \$1.50 per year. United States and other foreign subscriptions are \$2.00 per year. The price for single copies is five cents.

Subscribers are asked to notify us if there is any difficulty in receiving their paper regularly and promptly. It is impossible to supply any back copies that may be missed.

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Remittances for subscriptions should be made direct to The Guide by postal note, post office, bank or express-money order. There is always a risk in sending currency in an envelope.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager

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J. T. HULL
Associate Editor

ADVERTISING RATES

Commercial Display 60c per agate line
Livestock Display 45c per agate line

Livestock Display Classified.....\$6.75 per inch
Classified.....(See Classified Page for details)

No discount for time or space on display advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us eight days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stocks, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, through careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

United Farmers of British Columbia

Farmers of Coast Province Meet in Vernon

THE seventh annual convention of the United Farmers of British Columbia was held in the Court House, Vernon, on January 15, 16 and 17, with President J. L. Pridham in the chair.

The parliamentary committee reported that through its efforts, the date for the payment of delinquent taxes has been changed from April 30 to June 30, and that the amount of a farmer's personal property exempt from taxation, had been increased from \$1,000 to \$2,000. Appreciative reference was made to the assistance rendered by the members of the advisory board and Dr. MacDonald.

The constitution was amended so that members' children between the ages of 14 and 18 may be elected associate members; that disputes between members, arising out of affairs of the association, may be decided by arbitration, that Junior locals may be formed, their organizers to be appointed by the Central executive; and that additional directors may be appointed by the executive when required.

Resolutions were passed that the expenditure of public money on roads and bridges in any district be approved by the taxpayers of that district; that in carrying on the public work of any district, the hiring of non-resident men is objected to where local labor is available and in all such cases, pre-emptors be given the preference; that railway connection from Fort George be provided for the Peace River district; that Sir Henry Thornton and the directors of the Canadian National Railways be urged to make all possible haste in taking the necessary steps to complete the construction of the Kamloops-Kelowna and Vernon-Lumby branches into and through the Okanagan Valley.

B.C. Interest in Freight Rates

It was also resolved that freight rates in British Columbia be lowered to conform with those in force in other parts of Canada, the higher rates now in force in British Columbia tending largely to retard the distribution of farm and other produce in our own province, but also their transportation to eastern points and the western movement of grain through British Columbia sea ports.

Resolution were also passed on the following: That the provincial government be requested to throw open for pre-emption or homesteading according to the laws of the province for a period of five years, those agricultural lands that have reverted to the Crown through non-payment of taxes; that the Dominion government be asked to continue the annual grants as provided for hitherto under the Dominion Agricultural Education Act; that the provincial and Dominion governments be asked to provide as far as possible the necessary facilities and conveniences by way of elevators and otherwise for handling grain and other commodities of Canadian export and import at Vancouver or other sea ports on the Pacific Coast of Canada; that a protest be entered against the very serious loss and inconvenience to many trappers living south of the Canadian Pacific Railway, by the late closing of our mail notices relating to trapping on the Pacific Railway.

in the Eastern district. It was decided that the matter of the official organ be left in the hands of the directors.

Independence in Politics

President Pridham, in his opening address, stated that one of the greatest evils of the day was the blind selfishness of all classes. Never in his time had the position of the farmers been in so much jeopardy, and he feared things would be worse before they were better. They were suffering from a lack of purchasing power, and prices of farm produce had not yet reached their lowest. He trusted the present efforts to improve the marketing of agricultural produce would be successful. Many farmers were throwing up the sponge, as they were not reaping the reward of their industry. The outlook was dark and unless something was done the farming industry would die. He referred to the unfair taxation placed on farm lands for education and roads. He recommended the formation of a development committee to consider further organization plans, and suggested the strengthening of the legislative committee by the addition of more members. That the U.F.B.C. was not a body representative of all the farmers of the province, was the fault of the farmers themselves. He trusted the organization would never be tied to the chariot of any political party.

The report of the executive showed that \$20,000 worth of stumping powder had been handled, and that the paid-up membership stood at 2,245. Secretary Atkinson had introduced a scheme for the organization of Junior locals and a Trading Bulletin.

The auditor's report showed a debit balance of \$2,196, which is a reduction of \$76 from the debit balance of last year. Steps were taken by which the deficit is expected to be wiped off in the near future.

Inspiring addresses were given by Dr. MacDonald, M.L.A.; J. W. Jones, M.L.A.; S. Guthrie, M.L.A.; J. A. MacKelvie, M.P. for Yale, and by the Hon. E. D. Barrow, minister of agriculture, Victoria.

All the new officers were elected by acclamation, as follows: President, W. F. Laidman, Vernon; first vice-president, Geo. Monford, Rutland; second vice-president, E. W. Neel, Glenora; third vice-president, Thos. Bulman, Kelowna. Twelve directors were elected and several are to be added by the executive.

Following the completion of the regular business of the convention, a whole day was devoted to a discussion of the provincial Water Act. A large number of water users joined with the regular delegates, and, after dealing with the different phases of the question, a resolution was passed asking, "the government to appoint a committee of enquiry, whose duty shall be to hold properly advertised sittings at a number of central places in the irrigation districts, with a view to collecting information from water users so that the committee shall be in a position to suggest changes in the present act to give security of water to the land, and also suggest alterations and additions which will help to solve the problems confronting water users."

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Your Guide to Better Quality and Greater Value.

Go to your dealer's and ask him to show you the Horse Shoe Brand Harness and Collars.

Test the strength of the leather. Note the many improvements which guarantee long wear. Have a collar fitted to your horse—Then you will decide in favor of buying the harness and collars that are guaranteed.

Insist on Horse Shoe Brand—
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The Great Canadian Sweetmeat

provides pleasant action for your teeth, also penetrating the crevices and cleansing them.

Then, too, it aids digestion.

Use WRIGLEY'S after every meal—see how much better you will feel.



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A true shot depends very much on good eyesight. If your eyes need attention a visit to our optical parlors will give you more confidence in your game. Bonspiel visitors specially invited.

D.R. Dingwall PARIS BLDG.
WINNIPEG EXHIBITORY

Good Farms At Small Cost

Virginia Farm lands can be bought for the interest many pay on mortgages. Mild climate, good soil, and nearby markets. (Save freight) Write for new Handbook which gives details of opportunities for Stock Raising, Dairying, Fruit Growing, Poultry Raising, and General Farming.

G. W. KOINER, Com. of Agr. Room 26 Capital Bldg., Richmond, Va.

Live farmers buy, sell and exchange through Guide Classified advts.

Co-operators Win Two Suits

The Oregon Growers' Co-operative Association, of Salem, Ore., recently instituted two suits in circuit courts of that state against certain of its members, based on the fact that they were violating their crop contracts. The association was successful in each of these cases. In one of them it obtained a permanent injunction enjoining the member from disposing of loganberries, covered by the contract, outside of the association and in violation of the contract. The other case was compromised and a decree was therein entered requiring the member to perform specifically his contract relating to the sale and delivery of prunes. In each of these cases the association recovered an amount for attorney fees.

The Proof of the Pudding

Likewise the person most entitled to express an opinion that should carry weight is the person who has tested out the matter under discussion. If this same person has made several tests at different times and has found the results uniform—then their opinion must be accepted with all due respect and given consideration. An old-time advertiser in The Guide classified section is Mrs. A. Cooper, Treesbank, Man., and her opinion as given below will carry weight with every reader of The Guide:

We know of no better way for anyone to dispose of their stock than by putting an ad. in The Guide. I have had good sale for my registered collie pups. We have always had good success from our advertising in your paper.

May Grade Eggs

Winnipeg Meeting Agrees on Proposals for Regulating Egg Trade—Wholesalers and Retailers Unanimously Support Principle of Grading

ACCORDING to a despatch in the Manitoba Free Press, January 27, tentative regulations with respect to egg grading in Canada were drawn up at a conference between representatives of the three western departments of agriculture and the producers and the produce merchants, held in Winnipeg, January 25.

The regulations are tentative because a similar conference is to be held by the eastern provinces, and before an announcement can be made the regulations will have to be agreed upon for the whole Dominion. A further conference between the East and the West must be held to accomplish this work.

This matter has been under advisement for some time. It is generally known that there are at the present time Dominion government regulations that apply only to eggs for export and eggs entering into interprovincial trade. The export situation was such three years ago that some such move had to be made if Canadian eggs were to be made a factor on British markets, for at the close of the war Danes, Hollanders and others who had for some time been kept out of the British market were coming back with an article of such quality that the indifferent commodity could find no sale.

Winnipeg Gets Seconds

The egg trade within the provinces has up to this time been left to provincial authorities. In some provinces, notably in Alberta and Saskatchewan, the matter has been dealt with more or less effectively. The situation today is that eggs which are discounted because of their quality in Saskatchewan are being sold in Manitoba. The egg trade is of the opinion that if a graded product were to be put on the market, and the city consumer educated to the use of more palatable eggs, the consumption could be materially increased to the advantage of everyone concerned. It is a short-sighted policy to put the refuse of the other provinces on the Winnipeg market, as this is the largest consuming centre on the prairies. The remedy, of course, lies in uniform provincial regulations. A meeting was held in Winnipeg immediately following the Western Canada Livestock Union, at which wholesalers, retailers and government officials discussed the matter. Decision was left in the hands of the meeting called on January 25, at which time the producers were represented by Miss Finch for the U.F.M., Mrs. Holmes for the S.G.G.A., and two others.

Need for Regulation

It is to be hoped that a speedy agreement can be reached with the eastern trade, because our poultry industry is advancing by leaps and bounds and is already showing symptoms of growing pains. Producers will be the ones to suffer if their product continues to be marketed as haphazardly as in the past. The most glaring instance of the need of regulation is in the live and dressed poultry market. Half-a-dozen years ago the West did not market enough turkeys, we are told, to satisfy the Winnipeg trade, and these had to be brought

in, mostly from Ontario. Since that time the turkey business has grown until in 1921 about 35 cars were sent out of the provinces and in 1922 about 70 car loads. It is estimated that in 1923 there will be 100 car loads to go out from here.

It is worth while noting that the turkey market will probably continue to absorb larger and larger western shipments, because over large areas in the United States farmers are going out of turkeys, principally because the turkey is a bird that requires lots of range, and space on farms is not so plentiful as it once was.

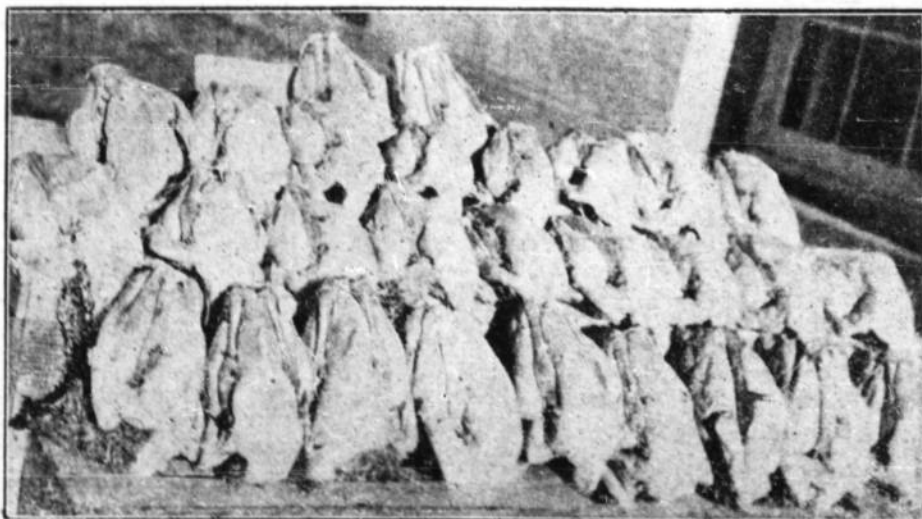
Peculiarities of Market

There is another peculiarity which should be observed. Enough turkeys come into the Winnipeg market from country points in one week to supply the local requirements for two years. Winnipeg does not consume enough to dispose of the seconds that come to the market. The average family buys one turkey a year. The market must be found outside the country. The best turkey markets are those cities which have a night life, and where railroads and steamship lines have purchasing centres. It is stated that Canadian roads do not purchase as many turkeys as American roads with one-tenth their mileage. A manager of one large produce company stated that the demand for turkeys fell tremendously when the corner saloon, which sold 25 and 50-cent turkey lunches, disappeared from American cities.

The tremendous rush of poultry during the Christmas season exposed the weakness of the trade. Some firms were swamped, working full 24 hours, and seeking to infringe upon the Sabbath observance law in order to cope with the situation. Cars stood on the track while prices fell owing to the lack of facilities for unloading them. Where did the producer come out? The volume of complaints coming through the farm papers which handled the advertising of the buyers was so great that the papers joined hands and delivered an ultimatum at a meeting held a day prior to the one above noted. It was made abundantly clear at this conference that the producer must have for his own protection a schedule of government grades for poultry, with government inspection to see that buyers adhere strictly to the grades. Under the present system the producer is entirely in the hands of the buyer in the matter of grades. Adjusting grading disputes after the birds are consumed is a most unsatisfactory performance.

The Twelve-Cent Drop

In an article published at the beginning of the poultry marketing season, The Guide urged producers to get their poultry on the market early. The advice does not appear to have been widely followed, for receipts early in the season were so light that the trade began to feel that it had over-estimated the available supply. The weight of poultry marketed at the last moment showed that first estimates were too low. The probably reason for the disregard shown to the above advice is to be found in the experience of 1921.



Practically all the turkeys marketed in Western Canada come to the market in the few weeks between Thanksgiving and New Year.

YOU CAN CURE YOUR RUPTURE

Capt. Collings Will Send You Free His Plan by Which He Cured Himself

Thousands of ruptured men and women will rejoice to know that Capt. Collings, who was helpless and bed-ridden for years with double rupture, will send free to all the full plan by which he cured himself at home. Merely send your name and address to Capt. W. A. Collings, Inc., Box 321H, Watertown, N.Y. It won't cost you a cent and may be worth a fortune. Hundreds have already cured themselves by just this free information.

when the price held and even rose up to the last minute before Christmas. In 1922 the price dropped from about 37 cents on December 13 to 25 cents on December 14, a circumstance which looks suspicious to those producers who do not know the reason therefore. It appears that the largest firm doing business on the Winnipeg market had a contract with a New York firm to supply an unlimited number of birds at a price which enabled them to offer 37 cents to farmers, but this contract applied only to birds delivered up to a certain date. The last date birds could be shipped from Winnipeg to come



Riding Pig-a-back

From Mrs. Myrtle Bonham, Nevis, Alta.

within the terms of the contract was December 13. After that date there was no export market. The local market, already glutted with supplies, was the only outlet. The price dropped overnight to 25 cents. The day after Christmas beautiful birds were going over Winnipeg counters for 24 cents, representing a direct loss to everyone through whose hands they had passed.

It will be admittedly harder to organize the poultry business than it is the egg business. If an agreement can be reached in regard to the latter before the season of heavy production, the machinery constructed to deal with the trade can be used to look after the poultry business at a later date.

At the Western Retail Lumbermen's Association convention held in Winnipeg, January 26, it was announced that a company was in process of formation to advance money to farmers whose credit was good for the purpose of buying silos and buying feeders. Further details are not available. It looks as though the lumbermen were confident of the ability of their product to pay dividends to the farmer who cares to instal one.

The Vermilion, Alberta, branch of the Edmonton City Dairy, between May 1 and October 31, shipped approximately 600,000 pounds of butter to Vancouver. During the months of June, July and August this company paid out \$800 daily for cream to its Vermilion patrons. Most agrarians in the district have gone in strong for dairy cows during the past eighteen months and are finding this one of their chief sources of revenue. One farmer informed a press correspondent that he was bringing him in \$22 a v

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, January 31, 1923

Farmers in Parliament

So far as we are aware, there is no country in which the farmers are better represented in legislative halls than in the Dominion of Canada. At the present moment the legislatures of Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta are in session, all directed by farmer governments and all providing for the needs of their entire provinces for another year. In New Brunswick and Nova Scotia there are substantial minority groups of farmers in each legislature, and at Ottawa there is the solid bloc of Progressives constituting the second largest group in parliament. In Saskatchewan the legislature and government are both largely farmer but lacking the official seal.

Thus in the brief period since the close of the war the farmers of Canada have demonstrated their ability to "stick together" and send their own representatives to parliament to advocate those principles for which they have been contending for many years. Furthermore, where sufficient time has elapsed they have demonstrated also their capability in discharging efficiently the functions of government. The old myth that government was a peculiar science the secret of which was handed down only through the direct channels of the old party system has been completely exploded. The essential qualifications of a good government are that its members shall be equipped with a good supply of common sense, ordinary intelligence, an honest interest in the welfare of their country and a determination to place principles above party considerations.

The self-respect of those who engage in agriculture has risen tremendously in Canada during the past two decades. Along political lines they have made extraordinary progress. Farmers will organize more easily for political action than for anything else, because they have been accustomed to it in varying degrees all their lives under the old party system. The great requirement of the future is that the farmers, while not suspending their political activities, should demonstrate their ability to organize co-operatively for the marketing of their own products and the conduct of their own business. Without such organization agriculture can never achieve its full share of prosperity.

Overlooking the Near Market

Hon. J. A. Robb, minister of Trade and Commerce, is on his way home from Australia, where he has been trying to arrange a reciprocity treaty for the benefit of Canadian manufacturers. Despite the natural protection Australia enjoys by her distance from the world's great manufacturing centres, she pins her faith to high tariff protection and tries to make agriculture profitable by increasing the cost of what the farmer has to buy. If Mr. Robb has induced the Australian government to consider a trade arrangement which promises cheaper implements for the farmers, it will undoubtedly receive the support of the farmer group in the Commonwealth government; what he has promised in return that will be of benefit to exporters from Australia and the people of Canada remains to be seen.

Meanwhile it remains that Australia is nearly seven thousand miles away from Canada, and there is a lot that can be done nearer home. Parliament has voted a large sum of money for the establishment of a diplomatic representative at Washington, who would look after Canadian interests among our immediate neighbors and in the most friendly manner dispel some of the mis-

information regarding Canada which unfortunately exists even at Washington.

Of late there have been expressions of the most kindly sentiment regarding Canada by public men in the United States, and there is no doubt a growing feeling that after all this continent is a great natural market for the goods of all kinds produced on it, and that community of ideals amounts to little without some real means of making them conduce to a fuller life. The time is opportune for making a real effort to get rid of some of the artificial barriers that have divided the economic life of the people of the two countries, and as a necessary step to this end the machinery should be set up in Washington for promoting a better and closer understanding of each other. That is why the Canadian people have approved of a Canadian ambassador at Washington and are wondering why, after all the arrangements had been made, the institution itself is still in the future. The Progressives might see what Premier King has to say on this matter at the coming session of parliament, and might also ask why Canada should have special trade representatives in every part of the world with the exception of the United States, which is potentially and eventually Canada's greatest market, and which lies alongside us for 3,000 miles.

By all means let us promote the freest possible trade with all countries. If the way of accomplishing this is to be by reciprocity treaties—and it seems as if that is to be the way of overcoming protectionist prejudice—then let us have as many treaties as we can negotiate. Nature, however, has made things so that such arrangements are of unequal value and at the present time the most valuable treaty that Canada could negotiate would be one with our great neighbor to the south.

Manitoba Hydro System

The future of the Manitoba Government Hydro Electric System has been thrown into public discussion by the appointment of a board of engineers to investigate and appraise the system. The late government spent approximately \$2,250,000 in spreading hydro electric lines across the province in the face of reports from experts that it was and would be an unprofitable proposition until the population of the province was at least 2,000,000. A great deal of money was spent unwisely and the system today is by no means worth the amount of money expended.

The government is taking a wise course in having the hydro system investigated and appraised by competent engineers. It should then be written down on the accounts to its actual value and given a fair chance to succeed. There are undoubtedly private interests who would be glad to take over the provincial hydro system and have the provincial government abandon the principle of public ownership. In fact there seems to be a growing movement in Winnipeg against the future development of the magnificent hydro electric system owned by the city, which has for years been the shining example of successful public ownership on the continent of North America.

If there are benefits to be derived from the operation of the provincial hydro system, those benefits should accrue to the people of the province. The system should be put upon a businesslike basis, the errors of the past should be recognized and shouldered on to the taxpayer, where all such errors finally accumulate. Public ownership is a sound principle, but, unfortunately, many of its

well-intentioned friends have in reality been its worst enemies, because they have not yet learned the lesson that politics and business cannot be mixed without serious damage to business. The Bracken government has an opportunity to demonstrate its ability to carry on public business on businesslike methods.

Milk and Honey

The highest praise which the divine writers of old could bestow upon any country was to describe it as "a land flowing with milk and honey." Milk is one of the most perfect foods for mankind yet discovered, and together with honey furnishes a ration at once strength giving and delightful.

This prairie country in which we live, though still accurately described as the "bread basket of the world" and "granary of the Empire," is beginning to bid strongly for recognition in dairying. The milk flow is becoming heavier month by month and year by year. It has been discovered as a great milk-producing country, and recently the greater discovery has been made which places the prairies in that class of delectable countries upon which Biblical writers exhausted their vocabulary when they described them as "flowing with milk and honey."

Experts in bee-keeping from the United States and Eastern Canada admit now that these prairies are the greatest bee pastures on the continent, that the honey "crop" is heavier per colony than anywhere else, and finally that the average quality of the honey produced throughout the summer months is superior to that produced elsewhere.

The long hours of summer sunlight, the luxuriance in quantity and variety of native blooms and the extreme heat combine to make this a honey-producing country par excellence. The production of honey is certain to become a profitable side line on the prairie farms. On another page the Manitoba government apiarist makes some interesting comparisons and provides valuable information on the honey business.

Lake Shipping Enquiry

The action of the federal government in appointing a royal commission to investigate the high freight rates charged by lake shippers for the transportation of wheat will cause general satisfaction. The personnel of the commission comprises S. J. MacLean, assistant chairman of the Board of Railway Commissioners; Lévi Thomson, former Progressive M.P. for Qu'Appelle, Sask., and L. T. Tremblay, harbor commissioner of Quebec. This personnel promises that the enquiry will be thorough and impartial and the finding of the commission should be of great value. Outward evidences certainly indicate that there was something decidedly unfair about the heavy freight tolls levied on wheat during the rush shipping season. It has even been claimed that the benefits accruing to the producers from the reduction in railway freight rates on wheat were entirely absorbed by the unwarranted increase of lake freights. This commission will have the power to secure all the facts, and the public will then be in a position to demand an adequate remedy. The farmers of the West are not in the temper to spend their time and energy for the benefit of a few gentlemen engaged in lake transportation, and they will watch with the keenest interest for the result of the enquiry.

British Labor Representation

The most significant feature in the recent British elections was the success of the Labor party, which increased its representation from 73 to 141 members. In politics, as in economics, Laborism has come to mean certain fairly definite principles and policies in relation to human welfare, and it is therefore of some interest to note the composition of the Labor representation in the British House.

In the last House of Commons the 73 Labor members were, with five exceptions, trade union officials; they were in the strict sense of the term representatives of a class and workers in a definite class movement. In the present House, of the 141 Labor members 100 are connected with trade unions, the other 41, which includes the leader, Ramsay MacDonald, being elected on grounds other than trade union affiliations. This group of 41 is made up as follows: Journalists, 10; teachers, 9; employers, 8; rentiers (men deriving income from property), 5; lawyers, 3; doctors, 2; clergy, 2; clerks, 1; authors, 1. There are 18 teachers in the House as a whole, the Labor party containing nine of them, and of the nine, four are university teachers. Newspaper proprietors and journalists contribute 23 members to the composition of the House, and of these ten are in the Labor ranks. One-quarter of the doctors in the House are in the Labor party, which also takes in all the clergy, clerks and authors in the House. Of the 77 lawyers in the House only three are with Labor.

The figures indicate the evolution of the Labor movement. Some years ago the Manchester Guardian, the greatest Liberal newspaper in the world, lamented that the only party in British politics with ideals was the Labor party. Sound ideals cannot remain the exclusive possession of any class or party and it has been so with Labor ideals. During

the election, Lloyd George warned the electorate to beware of the "intellectuals" in the Labor movement, but the increased parliamentary strength of the party is mainly from the intellectuals, and they, as a plain matter of fact, will give the party its debating power. Whether this success at the polls is one of protest or affirmation on the part of the electorate is for the future to reveal, but the composition of the representation shows very clearly that the Labor movement has swept beyond the confines of trade unionism and has become very definitely one with a national appeal.

Co-operation the Remedy

Discussing the obstacles to trade revival Roger K. Babson, famous statistical expert, in his report for December has the following to say:

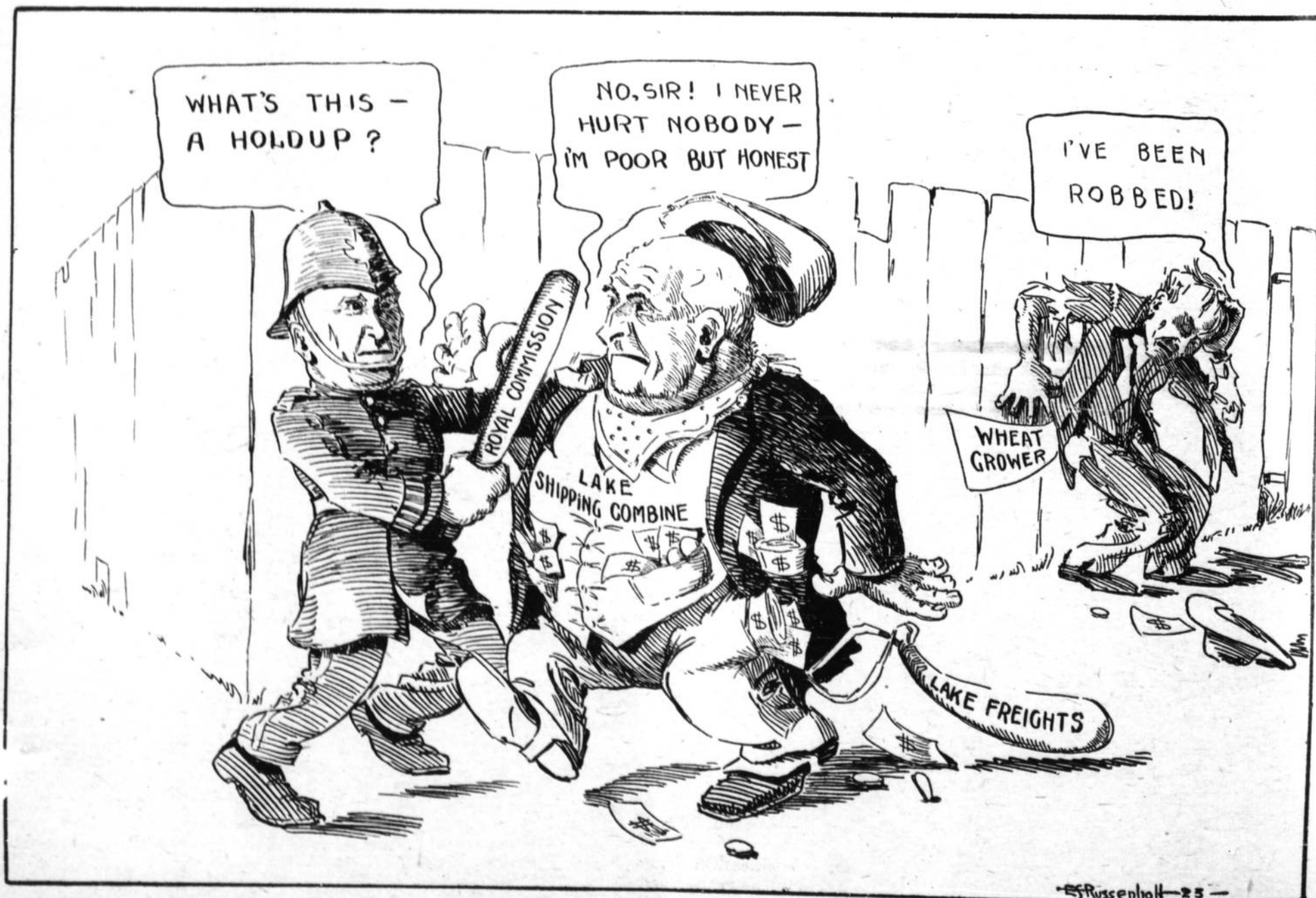
The trouble lies in the wide disparity between prices of different commodities and particularly the spread between producers' and consumers' goods. This is the brake on trade. One-half of the people cannot earn enough to buy the goods the other half has to sell. There are 106,000,000 people in the United States, and 50 per cent. of them get their living from producing or distributing raw materials—so-called producers' goods, such as farm products, metal, wood, etc. The process of liquidation which started in 1920 has forced down prices of most of raw materials to relatively low price levels. The waste and extravagance, however, which have crept into manufacturing and distributing processes have made it impossible to reduce the prices of the finished consumer's goods in like proportion. In other words, the obstacle which today is standing in the way of prosperity is the high cost of manufacturing and distributing goods.

That is the outcome of the present industrial and commercial system; waste and extravagance in manufacturing and distributing processes and a condition in which one-half of the people cannot earn enough to buy the goods the other half has to sell.

That also was the finding of the Joint Commission of Agricultural Enquiry appointed by the United States Congress in 1921, whose report is contained in four volumes issued late that year.

And the remedy? According to the Babson report, better conditions can be brought about "only in one way—by drastic competition." The Joint Commission was not so sure; the commission, its report reads, "is unable to point out a remedy which of itself will reduce the spread between producers' and consumers' prices," but so far as agriculture was concerned it had suggestions to make, and the chief was, "that the situation of the agricultural producer can be materially improved by a standardization of production of crops in producing centres so as to permit more economic selection, grading and preparation of commodities in the producers' local markets," and it recommended "that the agricultural producers of the United States be encouraged to develop co-operative associations to hasten the standardization of agricultural production, improve the distributive processes and reduce their cost." The report of the commission goes into the question of such co-operation in detail and the belief is expressed that its adoption would be to benefit "producers, distributors and consumers."

That is getting down to fundamental economic facts. There is something radically wrong with a system which creates the condition in which purchasing power does not exist to buy what society itself has produced. And one thing that is wrong with the system is that there are far too many taking toll between the producer and the consumer. Co-operation organized on both the selling and the buying ends of business is the one hopeful remedy in sight, and it is encouraging to note that it is the remedy that farmers the world over are adopting.



The Evidence Warrants Investigation

Honey vs. Wheat

IT is now nearly twenty years since I purchased my first colony of bees and I started off on an undertaking that has, each year, brought with it renewed enthusiasm and interest, and has led me far away from the old home farm and is still leading me, year by year, into strange and interesting situations, but I never dreamed that some day I would be asked to compare the profits from this humble industry with the great grain business of the West.

Comparisons are not always acceptable and seldom satisfactory and there are very many points to be considered, which I have not the space to take up in this article, but I believe that the bee business is one of the most profitable side lines that can be taken up on a Canadian farm, be it East or West.

At a recent meeting of the livestock men held in the Prince Edward Hotel, Brandon, Robert Forke, M.P., leader of the Progressive party in the federal house, stated that he believed that the day of great wheat farms was past, and it was necessary that western people should apply themselves to the prospect of smaller farms and more intensive farming. If this is a fact, I believe you will find that honey production will play its part in making these small farms more profitable and homelike. He, of course, was addressing men interested in the livestock, but bees are in this class too. If you do not believe it, buy a hive and find out for yourself.

From my one hive, in the first year while we were getting acquainted, I secured two swarms and honey to the value of five dollars, the original cost of the bees. I thus paid for them and increased my stock 200 per cent. After this first year, they increased rapidly, although I worked continually in an endeavor to control swarming, and each spring I sold a few colonies of bees, sufficient to pay for the new equipment necessary for the enlargement of the apiary and the containers required for the expected crop.

The honey crop, apart from the labor involved (which has been roughly estimated as equivalent to one day per year for each colony), was clear gain as no crops were planted. Taken one year with another, our profits ranged from twenty dollars per colony in the good years down to four or five in the poor ones, and in a period of ten years averaged ten dollars per colony, and in those days honey was much lower in price than today and the dollar also had greater buying power.

A Furtive Apprenticeship

The writer, up until his employment on government service, lived on a dairy farm where the work was never done and there was really no time to "fool with his bees" as he at first was often reminded. The time spent with the bees were the odd minutes at noon hours and whenever there was a chance to steal a few minutes and many a time when he lingered too long a stern voice reminded him to "come, get that team out." But what I consider the greatest compliment ever paid my work came when my father remarked after we had finished extracting an especially good crop "Boy some day you will be making your living at this." I never at any time kept more than 30 colonies, generally around 20, and the two hundred dollars profit secured meant all the difference between hard and easy times in those days.

Beekeeping differs from poultry raising or any

Will a Hive of Bees Produce as Much Profit as an Acre of Wheat? This is the Answer of J. T. Floyd, Manitoba's Provincial Apiarist

other farm line as no accounts need to be kept for food consumed and no fencing or specially made buildings are required unless it is carried on in a large way and the profits are not a tax on the other farm operations in any way except time and labor, and can easily be kept separate so that it makes a good sideline for a boy or girl, and is better business than hiring out with the neighbors as it keeps them interested at home.

The Comparison

Now I am not an authority on wheat growing, but from the Dominion government statistics I glean that the average Manitoba crop of wheat over a period of ten years is 16.04 bushels, and that the average price in 1921 was 91 cents per bushel, or an average of \$14.59 cents per acre. From one source that I considered authoritative, I received the following figures regarding the expense connected with wheat production as \$24 an acre for wheat grown on summerfallow, and \$16.48 for wheat grown on stubble land. From another source I get the figures \$14 an acre, so if I use either figures the farmer with the average crop did not in that year, get a fair wage for his labor and that of his family.

The average crop of honey per hive in Manitoba for 1921 was 118 pounds per hive, this sold at 25 cents per pound. In 1922 it was 133 pounds per hive, and wholesaled at an average of 20 cents per pound. In pre-war days the price went as low as 12 cents, but the scarcity of sugar during the war helped the sale of honey and introduced it into many homes where it was unknown, consequently sales have been greatly increased, and it is not likely to reach this low figure again except in rare cases where a market is temporarily overloaded.

Figuring the labor at one day per colony at a wage of \$5.00 per day, and the containers for the honey at two cents per pound, the profit would be \$22.14 per colony. Taking averages over a number of years, the Trappist Fathers, at St. Norbert, claim that they have received a crop of 150 pounds of extracted honey per colony for fifteen years. This year they report 106 colonies in the spring increased to 127; this increase is of sufficient value to pay for all the new equipment purchased. Their crop amounted to 21,733 pounds of honey at a wholesale price of

18 cents. Much of it was sold for a higher price and none for less. Deduct from this the value of 40 pounds of granulated sugar per colony to make syrup for winter stores at \$3.20 each and we have \$33.70 per colony; 106 colonies would thus bring in \$3,572.20 for the apiary making no reckoning of the wax. In this apiary one man spent his entire time from April 1 until November 1, or seven months. He was assisted by another for about one-third of his time.

Cases Easily Multiplied

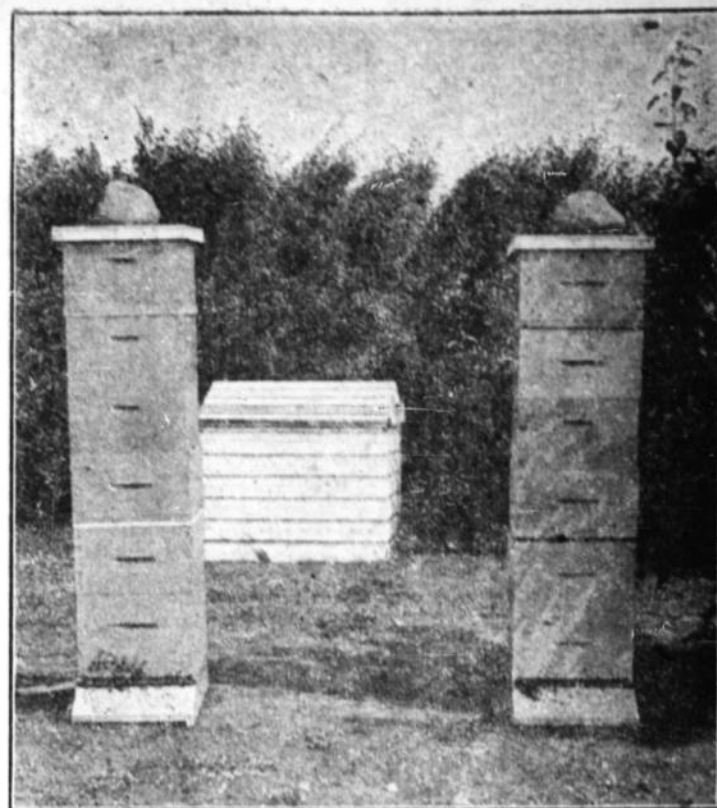
George Ball, at Dominion City, with 70 colonies of bees in the spring increased to 105; in this case the operator had no hired help and as he has charge of the school at that place spent his spare time only working in his apiary. He reports a crop of 10,500 pounds of extracted honey, 400 pounds of comb honey and 130 pounds of beeswax. He keeps these bees on about two acres of land with bush on either side and gardens about half of the ground. Figuring his honey at 18 cents for extracted, 30 cents for comb, and 40 cents for wax, his crop would be worth \$2,062 with more than enough increase to pay for his equipment. A pretty nice bit of money to make in addition to his salary.

But you say I am only reporting the best yields; this I admit only in part, as I have other reports of small apiaries where the crops ran as high as 358 pounds per hive.

The above mentioned reports come nearer to the number of colonies that might compare favorably with the number of acres in wheat on a farm of a quarter or half-section. But I do not want you to stop growing wheat, I only want to show that the profits from a few colonies of bees, say 20 or 30, gathered without impoverishing the soil in any way will add to your income and provide your family with the only sugar available from the plants that now grow on your property.

Some Wheat Risks

Damage from frost sometimes ruins the crop of wheat, but with honey, al-



One of these two hives on the Dominion Experiment Station at Morden is credited with the highest recorded yield in the province of Manitoba in 1922—a quarter of a ton. The interest in them is increased by the fact that they were wintered outside. The two colonies were packed in chaff in the box which may be seen in the background.

though the flowers may be all killed, nectar secretion will only be suspended for about ten days when a new crop of blossoms will be ready to supply its quota.

There is such a great variety of plants that supply nectar, some of them like the snowberry are shrubs and little affected by out of season frosts. With a frosted wheat crop the damages is irreparable. In 1916 when on account of a very late spring frost the province had only 51 days free from frost, and the grain crop was consequently light, one of the largest honey crops was reported by the beekeepers in that year.

In the localities north of Winnipeg around Grosse Isle, and also near Portage la Prairie, where the tornado destroyed the crops last season, the bees gathered nothing for about three weeks, then the new growth stimulated by the flood of moisture deposited by the storm began to come into bloom, and the honey crop was much better in these localities than in some others that were more fortunate regarding the grain. The cash returns were also very acceptable to these people who had lost their grain.

But I do not want to give the impression that the honey crop never fails. In localities where it is very dry the flowers sometimes fail to secrete nectar and the bees will have difficulty to gather more than their own requirements. In these years the bees however require little attention. The activity of the queen is regulated by the honey flow, when the crop is light she lays few eggs and the increase in the number of bees little more than keeps up with the death rate so that there are no swarms to hive and fewer honey gatherers require less equipment and handling.

Honorable Theft

The work, once a start is made, is also a source of never failing interest, as the work accomplished by one colony of bees is certainly a marvel to anyone unfamiliar with the work. Western Canada, with its wonderfully rich soil, produces a variety of plants that furnish nectar in greater quantities than can be secured in many countries where the climate is much warmer.

Land is no requirement in bee-keeping. The operator only requires sufficient room on which to place his hives. The bees, however, gather the crop within the radius of a three-mile circle and some claim that they travel



The apiary of Antoine Colle, Grande Pointe, Man. Mr. Colle's crop in 1922 was 11,500 pounds honey and 100 pounds wax, in addition to which his stock increased from 62 hives in the spring to 125 hives in the fall.

Continued on Page 19

Every Day, in Every Way, We Are

By R. W. Lipsett

THE Scow of State casts off from her moorings and slips wonderingly, hopefully, out to sea today.

While cannon roar and swords clank, while powder and perfume rend the Senate chamber and the House of Commons—and while Premier King moves cautiously and in a fever of apprehension lest his Windsor uniform part company in its seams before the ordeal ends—the second session of the fourteenth parliament of Canada comes into being.

The Scow pushes out toward the horizon and what?

On the bridge behold the captain! Captain King, transported from the leader of a minority government into a prime minister with a straight majority of two. He has added the adipose of contentment to that with which a prodigal nature endowed him until, now, he seems for all the world like two worlds, two complete worlds, one amidst the other higher up.

The short gentleman at his left, singing the lullaby to a solid Quebec, is Sir Lomer Gouin, who is still sufficiently old fashioned to believe with Napoleon that the hand that rocks the Quebec cradle rules Mr. King's worlds.

To the starboard of the prime minister the venerable but sprightly figure who keeps adjuring Mr. King to stick to the middle of the channel is none other than Mr. Fielding, with forty years behind him on the troubled waters of politics, and in his wake will be recognized MacLean, Mitchell and the eight or ten others who are ready to sacrifice themselves to the portfolio of finance whenever Mr. Fielding is ready to lay aside the toga of office.

The centre scrimmage figure behind Mr. King is Hon. Ernest Lapointe, wondering how long Sir Lomer will insist on remaining the muffled drum-major of the Quebec bloc.

The rest on the upper deck are chiefly mannikins and mummies in the entourage of the great and the near-great, incipient senators, judges and lieutenant-governors.

Mr. King looks anxiously towards the anchor chains. On one is suspended William James Hammel, and on the other Joseph Binnette. They are memorizing the ritual of the Liberal party but appear to be having trouble with the stanza that says something about "if each unto himself be true."

Mr. King is worried. This chameleon-like coloring in his majority is not reassuring. They look "red" enough at the moment but he fears that in the stress of a heavy sea he may wake up to find them "blue" and saying their litany after Mr. Meighen. He sends his chief whip, George Kyte, back to examine the fastenings and on receiving the report that both seem appended to the Liberal cause with reasonable security he gives the order for full speed ahead in a circle, reversing after every complete rotation, as in the waltz of yester-year.

The rest of the old Scow's human freight is more or less familiar.

To be sure, Uncle Tom's cabin is

empty. He has gone out to see what has become of Little Eva—the surpluses of the United Grain Growers—satisfied that no alchemy of his can weld the wooden head (or handle) of politics to the pewter spoon of business.

Struggling for admission to his late quarters is a modern hydra, not very serpentine, but, in conformity with the prohibition plank of the Progressive platform, certainly an aquatic animal. The central face is assuredly that of Robert Forke, benign, if perplexed. And one may pick out the features of Fred Johnson, of Last, not lost, Mountain.

Then there is Hoey, of Springfield, and Caldwell, of New Brunswick. And there is a larger head than all the rest but the features are dimmed. It seems to be the head that tells the tail when to wag. Sometimes the features appear to be those of Old Dad Morrison. Again you would almost swear that it was Henry Wood, and not infrequently there is a suggestion of likeness to Ernie Drury. But under a powerful glass one is likely to get the impression that it is Uncle Tom Crerar in disguise.

The question of identity is not fixed and the alarm is genuine that in trying to get the hydra into Uncle Tom's one-man cabin the quarters may be wrecked, even if the ship escapes scuttling. In other words, the Progressive party may get flattened out before it settles the problem of whether 'tis best to broaden out or to broaden in.

The slight little fellow mischievously tinkering with the rudder ropes every time the skipper takes his fist off the helm? Ha, you guessed right. It's the champion verbal swordsman of the crew, the leader of the official opposition, Mr. Meighen. He is having the time of his life. His weather prophet has predicted a series of typhoons and near-shipwrecks before the Scow gets back to port and this mariner loves a rough

sea, not so much for the pleasure it brings him as for the misery that it heaps upon the others.

So much for the major personalities a'sailing out to sea. They shall see what they don't close their eyes to. In fact, by squinting with the imperfect vision of nine-day-old kittens they can all reach the verdict by this night that the eminent French psycho-analyst, Dr. Coue, was quite right when he propounded the axiom that day by day, in every way, we are getting in deeper and deeper.

About the only Christian consolation in affairs as they are, lies in the fact that some other countries are worse off than Canada.

Disregarded Load Line

Walking hand in hand with a government of the party, by the party and for the party, a government that readily admits partnership with Divine Providence in the matter of government, we entered this year with a national debt one hundred million million roubles—or 142,857 Russian sewing machines—or approximately one hundred million dollars in real money greater than it was one year previous.

This hundred million dollar increase in debt comes despite the heaviest taxation the country has known. The Sales Tax, which was not fathered by Tom of Salteats, takes from three to four-and-one half per cent. on all transaction in merchandise. Customs duties range upwards to prohibitive heights on goods essential to sustain life and to encourage industry. Discriminatory, or class-taxation abounds. Special duties are levied wherever ingenuity suggests. The income tax takes toll where it may. Cheque taxes, increased postage, receipt

taxes, stock transfer taxes, taxes on telegrams and cable messages, taxes on legal documents—taxes to infinity—and still another hundred million dollars in the hole.

It is not to be forgotten—and it will not be by any one who has to pay—that provinces and municipalities take up the orgy of taxation where the Dominion leaves off. In fact in many instances they start in before Mr. Fielding is through.

Trim Sails or Jettison Load

As parliament assembles it is evident that its major task will be to find a way to make revenue balance expenditure. There are only two ways to do it. One is to cut expenditures and the other is to increase revenue and both courses lead to disgruntled electors, a consummation not devoutly to be wished by a government with the bogey of an impending election always in front of it.

Mr. Fielding, in the course of his tour abroad during the fall and early winter, had an opportunity to study systems of extraction of money from the public in vogue in European countries. Perhaps he found that neither local nor general anaesthetic was a

complete success, but around Ottawa it is rumored that he has discovered some new avenues to the private pocketbook which are likely to be traversed in his budget delivery.

His budget is being looked forward to with much interest. Tom McConica, of Battleford, diagnosed the trouble with last years' budget as its failure to budge—a three per cent. reduction in a few tariff schedules and a one-and-a-half per cent. increase in the Sales Tax, together with all the other taxes. At the time, the government pleaded its youth against the stand-pat tariff program and Mr. Crerar felt that even a crust was better than no bread or another election. This year, with Messrs. Binnette and Hammel exercising the government patronage in Prescott and Muskoka, Mr. King does not have to look outside his own serried ranks for voting strength. Such a position argues against anything more radical in tariff matters than happened last year, though there is always a possibility that Andrew McMaster, of Brome, who out-Clarkes Doctor Clark as a free-trader may wend his way over to the Progressive ranks as a sort of leavening for the departure of Binnette and Hamel.

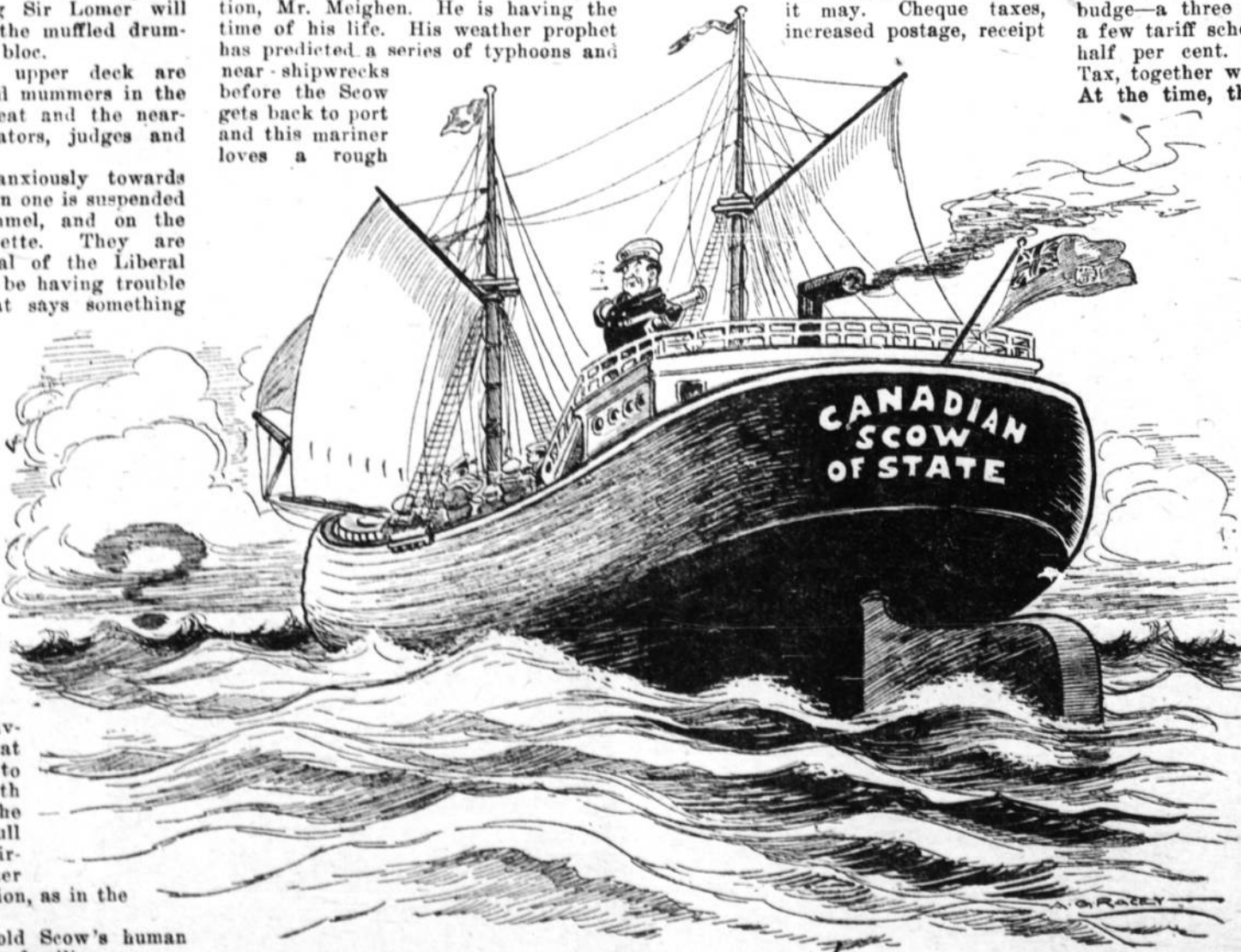
It was Mr. McMaster who was talked of as a possible Progressive leader. He isn't talking of it him-



The venerable officer, whose forty years' service on the troubled waters of politics teaches him to keep to the middle of the channel.



Hon. Ernest Lapointe, wondering how long Sir Lomer will insist on remaining the muffled drum-major of Quebec.



On the bridge behold Captain King, who has added the adipose of contentment to that which a prodigal nature endowed him.

re Getting in Deeper and Deeper

ILLUSTRATIONS

By A. G. Racey

self, though he is an excellent talker, an able parliamentarian and a gentleman who appears to think that a man in public life should be of some service to the country as well as to himself. Some folks suggest that he is somewhat of a single track politician, but the impression perhaps arises from his preference of dealing in debate only with questions upon which he is fully informed.

Squally Weather

One prediction about this session of the House may be made without fear of contradiction. Opportunities for debate will abound and they will be taken advantage of. It is a great many years since such an imposing array of subjects for discussion and for argument loomed upon the horizon.

From the government side the budget, the estimates, the revision of the Bank Act, and the introduction of a redistribution bill are outstanding.

The decennial revision of the Bank Act will not be the tame affair of other decades. What happened in the Merchants' Bank washout is still very fresh in the public mind. It is so fresh that a movement has been started to tie up the revision of the act until people have a chance to forget and to forgive. The impression is that present act is about as full of holes as a ripe Swiss cheese, and a further impression is that the banks which operate under it fall a long way short of performing the service to the country which a country in the primary stages of development requires.

This latter impression takes concrete form in the demand to be submitted by the Progressive party for the creation of a federal bank. Members of the party have about as much chance of getting a federal bank as they have of finding tents in Picaresque Circus. A committee will probably be formed to study the question most exhaustively; only that and nothing more. There are a thousand objections that can be raised. Sir Lomer Gouin is probably busy tabulating them now. None will be forgotten.

In the first place a federal bank doing business directly with the public would seem to mean a complete revision of banking methods. The personal equation has been stressed by almost every money lender of prominence for many years as the most important consideration in the lending of money. A federal bank would almost have to disregard that factor entirely and base its business on super-tested security, for, if the personal equation was considered in one case nine million other Canadians would have a right to insist that it be medium of measuring them liberal credits too. And if such a bank collected loans when due it would just be piling up so much more unpopularity for the government of the day. If it did not collect, it soon would have nothing to loan, except through the medium of taxation. A federal bank, operating as a business institution might cut off the interest rates what the present banks put into profits, reserves, and bank premises. A federal bank

ting on any other basis opens the door to a situation which it is not pleasant to contemplate at a time when conditions are only good in the minds of that small minority with more than two suits of clothes, a change of boots and a fat bank book.

The Progressive members may be able to clear the air and make a strong case for a federal bank. "It would be strange indeed if the cultivation of the earth hindered a man from philosophizing or aiding others to philosophize." C. M. Rufus laid that down for Nero about the time his bibulous majesty took to playing the "Turkey in the Straw" when the old town looked like the interior of

law keeps the United States banks out of Canada. Despite all the honeyed cajoling that may take place, you can bet your last ounce of gopher poison Canadian bankers will do nothing to smooth the way for the entry of competition.

It begins to look as though the whether to be or not to be of the wheat board will occupy considerable time in the legislature instead of in parliament this year. The enabling act passed by the federal house last session will undoubtedly be continued in operation without much opposition,

In the redistribution bill it will not be surprising if there is an inclination towards the myth of representation by population. In some quarters there is bound to be insistence that a vote in Winnipeg, for example, be worth as much as a vote in Brome, Quebec. In a general sense cognizance must be taken of geographical conditions, but city members are coming to the front with the claims of urban centres for a more equal distribution of suffrage among the constituencies of the Dominion.

With the redistribution bill there will arise once more the request for proportional representation. It will be strongly urged and keenly combatted, and at this time there does not seem much hope of its adoption, though a few test constituencies might be created. Since the main demand for the experiment comes from Progressive ranks it will not be surprising if any tests which are made are confined to the what are commonly regarded as Progressive strongholds.

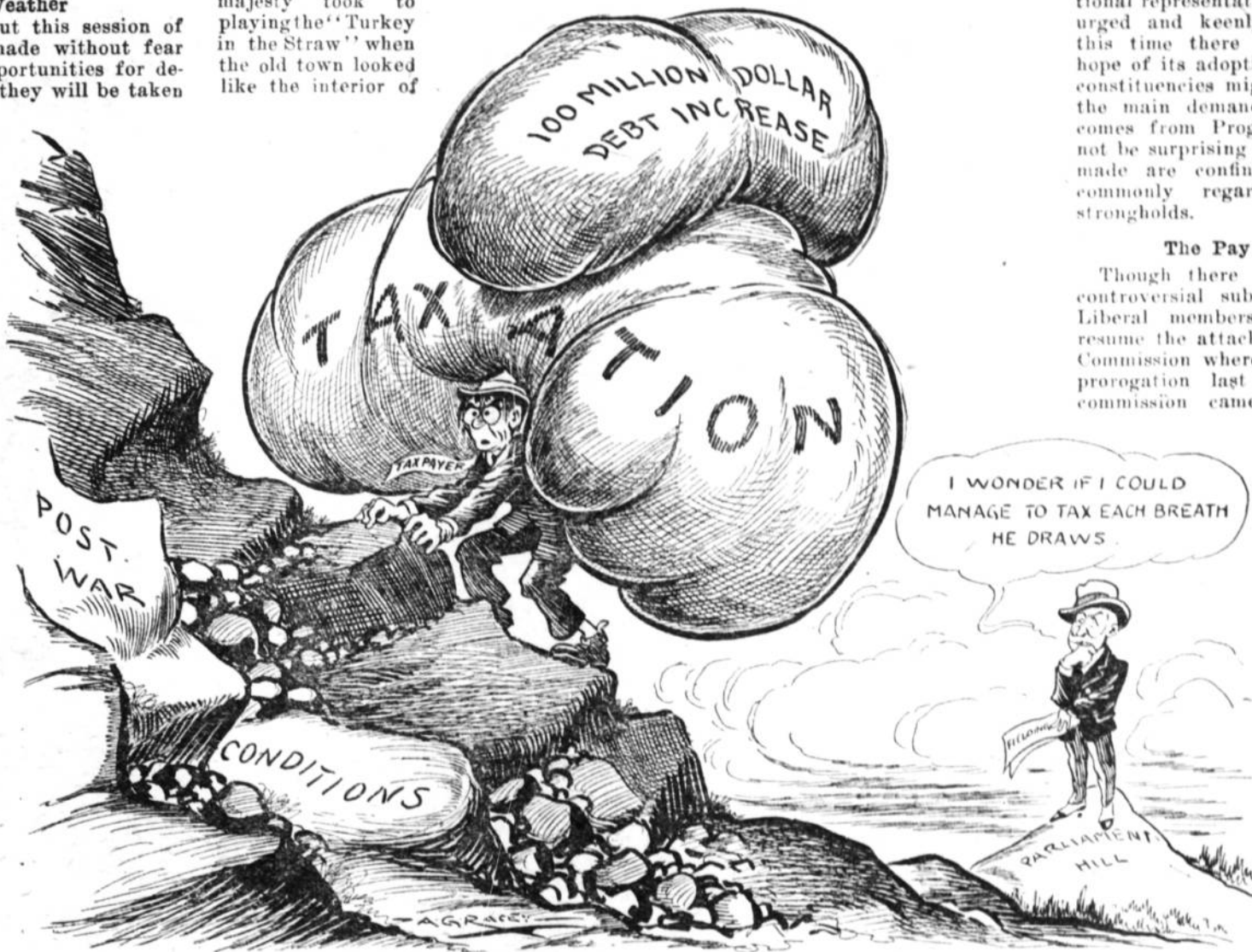
The Pay of The Crew

Though there are an abundance of controversial subjects on the agenda, Liberal members are determined to resume the attack on the Civil Service Commission where it was disjoined by prorogation last session. When the commission came into being as an effective entity Liberals were out of power, but they were powerful in support of it as a means of cutting off the principal general purpose patronage exercised by their opponents. Any time a suggestion came that the air-tightness of the commission be lessened there was such a wail from Liberal benches that an inexperienced auditor would have thought the village bully was stealing their marbles.

Now, it's all different. Contracts go by tender. Titles cannot go by tender. Even a candidate for a charwoman's crown has to be able to draw a floor plan of Ottawa to scale, recite the theory of relativity backwards and tell whether the prime minister spells his name with a big "K" or the other kind.

It leaves mighty little for the rank and file of party men; only an odd senatorship, judgeship, lieutenant-governorship, or a rare berth on a commission. Senators and judges seem to last for ever. With pot luck lieutenant-governors are good for ten years. The jobs will not begin to go around. The back benchers on the government side hanker for jobs for their friends and

Continued on Page 21



Mr. Fielding, in the course of his tour abroad, had an opportunity to study various systems of painless extraction of money from the public.

a functioning coke-oven. It is quite as logical a deduction now as then.

Will Be Unpopular Passenger

Before banks are closed for this chapter it might be interesting to probe

A Word of Introduction

The author of this article is one of the well-known members of the Press Gallery in the House of Commons at Ottawa, where he represents the Montreal Daily Star. The illustrator, Mr. Racey, is one of Canada's most famous cartoonists, being also a member of the staff of the same paper. The Guide asked Mr. Lipsett and Mr. Racey to tell us in word and picture what the political situation looks like at Ottawa at the present time and what the prospects are at the forthcoming session. Purposely The Guide selected an author in no way connected with the Progressive forces in order to let our readers see the situation at Ottawa as others see it. The Guide does not necessarily agree nor disagree with Mr. Lipsett's views, but publishes them for the interest of the reader.

gently the present wooing of Canadian bankers by their prototypes of the United States. Early in February they are going to Montreal for another conference. They are anxious to break into the lucrative business of banking in Canada and the paradox exists that Canadian banks can operate in the United States the present Canadian

which will put the whole matter very largely up to the provinces, though there may be some difficulty over terminal facilities on the lakes and at Montreal.

As a bone of the most fruitful source of controversy, the decennial gerrymander can be accepted as the twenty-two carat article. In Quebec and Nova Scotia it doesn't matter much how they draw the lines across the country, but the statisticians and the tacticians are burning midnight oil with reckless abandon slicing up the remainder of the country with prayers that a few more government hives can be arranged than exist at present. The West gets its increased representation, a fact that the government rejoices over with the enthusiasm that one would contemplate a case of Chinese eggs. The West treated Mr. King only fractionally better than it treated Mr. Meighen. Manitoba gave him Mr. Hudson and Mr. McMurray, one with a statesman's reputation and the other with a statesman's clothes. To date each still has to prove his right to either attribute in the federal arena. Saskatchewan yielded Wandering William Motherwell, minister of agriculture.

Alberta gave no Liberal, though Hon. Charles Stewart gave himself, became a good French-Canadian and minister of no immigration and the interior. His eyes are still cast fondly in the general direction of Sedgwick, and when his hat is next thrown into the election ring it will be somewhere where there is coal not very far below him, and the Rocky Mountains will not be very distant.



Sir Lomer Gouin, singing a lullaby to a solid Quebec.

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Some Cropping Possibilities

On Which Seager Wheeler Relates his Efforts to Produce a Hardy Winter Wheat, a Heavier Yielding Selection of Brome and Other Useful Cereal and Forage Novelties.

IN my previous article I made reference to winter wheat. I think it was in 1908 or thereabouts that Professor John Bracken, then connected with the Department of Agriculture, Regina, sent out to each agricultural society to any one member interested, the following lot for trial: Red clover, alfalfa, timothy hay, Turkey Red winter wheat.

Some thirteen years ago I secured these lots and the winter wheat killed out the first winter excepting one or two stray plants. Alfalfa was seeded and disced in on this field and was cut for three seasons. The fourth season, owing to heavy rains, the alfalfa was allowed to stand and I noted some plants of winter wheat standing headed out in the alfalfa. I allowed these to ripen and pulled the plants and seeded them down that fall. One plant was beardless—this broke up into both bearded and beardless forms. These two wheats I have grown since that time, having purified the beardless form which is now true to type.

I make mention of the foregoing as no doubt I am the only one who secured these lots from Professor Bracken that are still growing some seed from that original lot. At least I know of no one else. Always being impressed with the advantages of growing winter wheat I have continued my experiments up to this time.

From the small beginning some 13 or more years ago, I am confident that we may yet be able to grow this crop with some measure of success. I have kept these original selections confined to small plots only, but I am of the opinion that they are not of high milling value, although in yield they may rank high. I have experimented with other lots during this time but probably Kanred wheat is the most satisfactory. Last season on a small area I had a yield of some 33 bushels. The past season, six acres yielded 200 bushels of fine wheat, some 33 bushels per acre, a perfect stand.

What This Crop Entails

In former articles in The Guide I have made some reference to winter spring wheat I originated in 1910 from a single plant that broke up into a number of distinct types. These I grew in head-row plots as a spring wheat, and for several seasons some as a winter wheat also. By sowing the wheat in April or May it will ripen with the other spring wheats in August, and that seed sown again in September will ripen a crop at end of July, two crops in 14 months. They are all typical spring wheat types, beardless and differ from the winter wheat types. The past season some were grown in head rows and small plots, and came through in good condition.

Beside these, I have in the past two seasons used one or two strains of the Australian wheat "Minister" that I made reference to in my previous article. These also are kept to small plots and came through in good condition in the past two winters. From one or more of the different selections I hope to be able to get a hardy type. If we are able to grow a good variety of winter wheat with some measure of success it will help solve many of our present problems.

The Weed Problem

Winter wheat or rye will keep the wild oat in check that is so persistent in spring wheat crops, reducing the yield and returns. The winter crop being already rooted comes into growth early in the spring before wild oats germinate and get above ground—the winter crop choking them down to some extent. This applies also to many other annual weeds.

Another advantage lies in spreading the work over the season: Winter wheat ripening at end of July can be got out of the way before the spring wheat crop is ready to be harvested. The operation will be done more quickly and allow of early fall cultivation of the land—often early fall plowing gives as good results as some fallow.

wide introduction of winter wheat will allow of all the necessary fall cultivating to be done before freeze-up. Also during a spell of drought when the spring wheat crops may suffer, the winter crop is much less affected, as it is too far advanced, having made its growth earlier in the season under more favorable conditions. A drought that would affect the spring wheat crop will hasten maturity of the winter crop. Furthermore it is less affected by rust and not at all by fall frosts.

These are some of the advantages of growing winter wheat or rye. I am not prepared to state that we can grow winter wheat successfully, but it is possible that we may yet originate harder selections by individual plant selection. Should a crop kill out before spring one advantage is that we would lose only the seed, the land can still be used for other crops. When the spring wheat crop is ruined by hail or drought it is a total loss of the use of the land for that season.

Brome Grass

I had quite a number of different crops growing in a small way in the past few years, and one of the best grass crops is brome. My experiences repeatedly show that it is the best crop for our conditions. It is the most drought resistant. It goes into the winter green and smiling and comes out in the spring green and smiling, nothing seems to affect it. It adds more fibre to the soil than any other crop—will grow a crop in the driest season when western rye grass is a failure. Unfortunately there is a widespread opinion that it is hard to eradicate which deters many from growing it. I find no trouble in eradicating it and that it is a decided soil improver. My fields are free from brome, except where I have seeded it, and gives me no trouble in this respect.

It is a pest if allowed to get in the garden among shrubs or trees, as in that case it has to be taken out by hand, but where the plow can be used it can easily be kept under control. There are a number of distinct types, some of them worthless, no better than couch grass. Some types are tall and coarse stemmed with little foliage while others are thin stemmed with heavy leafy foliage.

Some years ago I made plant selections, taking only a single stem and root and planting them in rows five feet apart, and was able to note the difference in character. Two of the best types were kept for propagating, from which seed is obtained to sow down larger fields. I think it is best to sow in rows instead of broadcasting, as in the latter method it quickly becomes sodbound. I find a better way is seeding with small pin oats in rows of two to four feet apart. The first season the oats are used as green feed—the brome in time fills up the empty spaces yielding good crops.

Harvests With Binder

Most all grass crops are cut with mower and rake, usually bleached or spoiled in the swath or dump, before it is got in. A better way is to cut with the binder and stook it. It can stand until snowfall without any injury and is as good as when first cut. It can stand until ready to be hauled in at any convenient time instead of rushing in the hay crops—when cut with mower. I always leave it in stook until after threshing the grain crops, left in the swath a light rain often spoils it. I may add that I cut the Western Rye Grass crops in the same manner; this also can be left out in stook.

The time the grass crop requires moisture is after the snow goes off until middle of June. This is our driest period and the only crop that carries on without any rain is brome, the best, surest and heaviest-yielding crop of any kind we grow, according to my experience. Stock of all kinds like it better than prairie hay or Western Rye Grass.

Having grown sweet clover only in a small way for some years, I can give own experiences. I have made

mistakes in seeding too thinly, resulting in tall, coarse, thick-stemmed, woody crops, more resembling small poplar bluffs, and when cut it puzzled me to know how to thresh it. It was too coarse to go into a threshing machine, indeed would almost break the mower to cut it. An object lesson I have had in the two past seasons convinces me that a better way is to seed it more thickly. A few years ago I had a small lot seeded in drills that was coarse and hard to cut. It was burned after cutting to get rid of it, then land plowed and fallowed, and seeded to winter wheat. The sweet clover came up thickly in the wheat, about a foot high, and was cut with the wheat last year.

This season the land was left bare and the clover came on in a thick stand, got up to about waist high with fine stem and heavy foliage. A binder could cut it quite easily and make nice sheaves, but it was left to go to seed when it was cut with the binder comparatively easy. It would go through the threshing machine if that were desired.

If I intended to grow sweet clover I would seed heavily to induce a thick stand of single-stemmed plants rather than the heavy, coarse branched plants, and cut with a binder as I find that it is easy to cut and will stand in stook when cut green until the snow comes without any appreciable injury, whereas if cut with a mower it will quickly spoil if a rain falls before it is safe in stack. I have never been able to harvest sweet clover when cut with mower; rains have turned it black and it had to be hauled off the field as a nuisance. Cut and put in the stook, it is perfectly safe and stands out in heavy rains till the end of the season.

Hubam Sweet Clover

Having grown it for two seasons I cannot express any opinion other than so far I can see no advantage over the biennial. It grows about six feet to seven feet in a single season but with less foliage. This season, sown in rows, it got up to seven feet, and ripened seed with some quite green and still in blossom at end of October. At end of November it was still standing. By saving from individual plants I have isolated apparently distinct strains, some earlier than others.

Red Clover

Just a passing reference to this crop. I had some nine varieties of this clover in small plots several years ago, but owing to difficulty in threshing the seed, I dropped selection work. The land where the original plot was some eight years ago has been plowed and cropped to different crops since then. Last year it was on bare fallow and showed quite a stand of all these different varieties. It came into blossom and seed and was plowed under this fall. It is worth mentioning that I can find plants of clover and alfalfa on almost any part of my farm each season. There is no doubt but the crop could be grown successfully, if one was interested in doing so.

Sudan Grass

This is another crop I am interested in trying to get seed to mature, as any crop of which we have to purchase seed annually is of less value to us. Two years ago I got a little seed of Sudan grass that ripened sufficiently to grow. This was seeded this season alongside other Sudan seed, and I secured a little seed from my own seed row

as well as a little from the imported seed. I note there is a difference in strains and am getting the early selection.

Sudan Sorghum

This is a cross between a sorghum and Sudan grass by Burbank. It grows well here but does not ripen seed. It is a little coarser in stem and leaf than Sudan grass.

Corn

I have experimented with corn for a few years now—more or less—to get a selection suited to our condition. This season Gehu ripened good seed as well as a white flint. The best results were from an ear of white flint sent me by Matt Towey, of Macoun, Sask. One or two ears were very good. I understand he grew a quantity last year of some 1,000 bushels. I had some fine ears of Dent corn, 24-rowed, not well developed but sufficiently so for seed another season.

In sweet corn I find that the Sweet Squaw, originated at the Experimental Farm at Ottawa, is about the best, also an early dwarf sweet corn. Picaninny, also originated at Ottawa, is probably the earliest in cultivation.

Beans

This is a crop I have been interested in for some years. It was eight years before I got Soy Beans to ripen and seed, and in the past three seasons I have matured seed. Of another selection of white bean I am able to grow and ripen good seed and all and more than we can use for cooking purposes. It is one of the finest flavored beans, tender and delicious and better than the common white bean sold in the stores. I am making plant selections of the different beans and find that there is quite a difference in strains. One can select for earliness. One variety of garden bean out of which I have made selections, shows that an early strain I selected was ready to pick for the table when the original was just through blossoming and beginning to set beans, fully ten days earlier.

Having no proper equipment at this time, I am obliged to pull beans and thresh by hand, so can grow only in a limited way. Sometimes the plots are not harvested for lack of time, and are plowed under in the fall.

Soy Beans that I had to plow under last fall came up this spring quite thickly among small plots of grain that were seeded on part of the field. This volunteer growth ripened good seed. It is not many years ago when it was difficult to mature garden beans. With proper equipment to harvest and thresh this crop one could plant on a large area and find it a profitable crop to grow for home consumption instead of importing them. In separating the selections I find as many as 300 beans from a single plant. I know of no other crop that will leave the soil in such fine condition in the fall.

Sunflowers

This is a crop that can be improved by plant selection as there is a wide range of types. Some types that I grew in the past two seasons would be very profitable to grow. They are pyramidal, the leaves from the ground to the tip, so that it is impossible to see the stalk. These plants did not ripen seed this season, but show possibilities. I have referred to a few of the crops that may be improved by plant selection and the time will come when we will have to grow more diversified crops.



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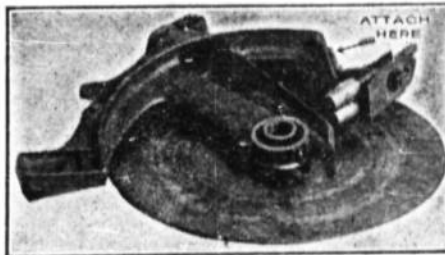
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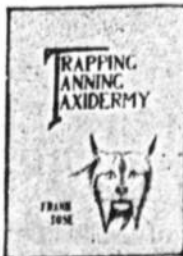


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A few remarks about the garden would not be out of place. I had a splendid garden of many sorts. I have adopted a different method to that followed for some years, that of planting the garden and other crops in furrows, shallow or deep, according to the kind of crop. If at all possible I would sow grain crops also in shallow furrows. Cabbage, cauliflower, tomatoes, and similar crops can be grown easily by planting seed in the open ground instead of in boxes or hotbeds, and do equally as well or better. I sow a few seeds where the plants are to remain and later remove all but the strongest plant. Any plant that is to be transplanted makes stronger growth and stands transplanting better than if grown inside and transplanted.

Furrows can be opened with the hoe or garden cultivator, shallow or deep, small seeded crops in the shallow furrows, large seeded crops in the deeper. Beans, corn, etc., are better protected from a late frost when in the furrows. When well above ground the cultivator rolls the soil into the furrows around the plant and also covers small weeds. When plants are well advanced the roots are down deep also a light rain penetrates to the roots while in the furrows better than if the surface was level.

Another mistake sometimes made is in seeding garden and root crops too early—warm weather at end of April or early in May tempts one to sow the garden, but it is an advantage to hold off seeding until the middle of May to the end of May. The time can be well spent previously in harrowing the land occasionally to destroy weeds and retain moisture in the soil. These later crops come along quickly and often better than earlier sown crops, and escape spring frosts.

There are other crops that we may yet be able to grow in the future that we do not now grow. I have referred to just a few.

Storing Sweet Clover

Sweet Clover is beginning to come into its own as a roughage on Western farms, but even under the most advantageous circumstances, farmers are experiencing difficulty in harvesting and storing it. When you have said that sweet clover is hard to cure for hay, and that it does not make the best quality of silage, you have really said about all that can be argued against it. But these are serious disqualifications in a forage crop, and The Guide was pleased to have a visit from W. G. Hill, Sintaluta, Sask., in the course of which he dipped into his twelve years' experience with this crop for some information that will be of practical value to men who have not settled on a satisfactory way of handling their sweet clover.

In these dozen years, Mr. Hill and those associated with him on the two farms in Ontario and Saskatchewan, have been practicing selection. The most useful type of sweet clover that they have evolved has been a medium sized variety, which is free from the objections that are registered against the types representing the extremes of

size. The Mammoth sweet clover, says he, is entirely too hard to cure under any circumstances and, besides, takes too long to mature, even the Ontario season being too short. The dwarf varieties fall down in yield during the dry years.

Not Strictly a Silage Crop

In the Indian Head district, says Mr. Hill, quite a number of the farmers are putting their sweet clover into silos, a practice which he deprecates for the following reasons: In the first place the expense for the silo and the cost of filling is great; second, the loss from freezing is considerable; the loss of spoilage on top, in the third place, often amounts to 18 to 24 inches, and in some cases more, although, as most silo operators know, this can be cut down materially by the use of several substances to exclude air from the top layer of ensiled feed; lastly, sweet clover ensilage is more liable to putrefactive decay than corn or sunflowers, and on account of its chemical composition does not lend itself so well to this form of storage.

In making hay, the difficulty with sweet clover is that it heats so readily lying on the ground, and that the weight of forage is usually so heavy that it is almost impossible to get it cured if there is any considerable fall of rain after it is down. This is such a persistent difficulty in Ontario that farmers are driven to putting the crop into their silos, but in Western Canada weather conditions permit of another way out, which Mr. Hill says is 50 per cent. cheaper.

Cuts With Binder

It consists of cutting sweet clover with the binder the first week that it is in bloom. No fixed date can be set for cutting as the seasons vary so much, it must be determined by the stage of the maturity of the plants. "We cut and stook the same day, as the clover will get pretty warm lying on the ground even for 24 hours when cut so green, but if stood up in six or eight sheaf stooks it will cure and keep perfectly till ready for stacking or storing, in ten days to two weeks, depending entirely on the weather that follows the cutting. By this process we save all the leaves which is the best part of any of the clover plants. The outside of the stook will turn yellow, but that change of color is as thin as tissue paper and inside you have the stems, leaves and blossoms just as they looked when cut.

"The seed may be sown alone, early as possible in the spring on a shallow well-pulverized seed bed and can be cut the same year, making one of the very best crops of hay that can be made from any known plant, not excepting alfalfa at its very best. As it does not bloom the first season it is necessary to cut for hay just as soon as the stalks become solid and are past the extremely moist or soft stage. We have sown a thin seeding of oats, three quarters of a bushel per acre, to increase the volume of fodder, but while it is good we think that even that hinders the growth of the clover plants to some extent and doubt the advisability."



The above is a view of the new factory of the Dominion Combing Mills, Trenton, Ont. As most wool growers know, the bulk of wool produced in Canada, particularly the wools of the West, have to go through the combing process before they can be made up into worsted yarns for manufacture into cloth. As there was no combing mill in all Canada prior to the erection of this plant, it will fill a long-felt want. Previously, Canadian combing wools were exported and after combing, most of which was done in England, were re-imported in various stages of manufacture. Experts who will direct the technical work are now on their way from England and the machinery will start in a few days. It is expected that supplies can be so regulated that this mill will be engaged every working day of the year. The mill is said to be as near perfect as human skill can devise. All the machinery has just been imported from England and is of the latest type.

Disposing of Manure

Most of the manure on Western farms is being wasted either through sheer neglect or because of ignorance of its value. Experiments have been conducted for several years at the Experimental Station at Rosthern, to determine the value of manure in terms of increased yields and to determine best methods of application. If fresh stable manure carrying a considerable percentage of straw be plowed under in fall or spring the effect on the crop of the following summer is negative. But if either fresh or rotted manure be applied to the land about to be summerfallowed and plowed under in the ordinary course of summerfallowing, the effect shows itself by increased yields in the succeeding crops for at least five years. For an average of five years the yield of wheat on manured fallow was six and a half bushels per acre greater than that on unmanured fallow, and the average yield of oats following wheat on the manured fallow was ten bushels per acre greater than that following wheat on unmanured fallow. In various fields in the rotation experiments the effects of manuring can be traced for several years showing increases of as much as four bushels per acre five years after the application of the manure.

The most economical way of disposing of the manure is to haul it from the stables or corrals to the fields to be summerfallowed, providing the feed and litter is fairly free from weed seeds, otherwise the land is bound to become more weedy. If the feed or litter contains weeds it is advisable to pile the manure and allow it to heat. This is more effectively accomplished if the horse manure and cattle manure are mixed. It must be noted that by piling is not meant dumping a load or two in a place, but rather making a pile with straight sides and solid edges so that the whole pile becomes heated and there is no part left to harbor germinable weed seeds. A good way to do this is to make the pile large enough to drive on it and unload the manure from both sides of the wagon. After driving off spread the manure evenly over the pile. The approaches must be left sloping but these can be squared up in the spring and the pile then left until after seeding when it may be applied on the land to be summerfallowed.—Wm. A. Munro, Dominion Experimental Station, Rosthern.

Vonda's Good Example

The Vonda agricultural society, early in 1922, put in motion a very practical seed improvement program on the following plan: The president of the society, J. E. Graham, when attending the Provincial Seed Fair at the College of Agriculture at Saskatoon, secured an option on 250 bushels of registered Marquis wheat from G. S. Canfield, of Shellbrook, who has won the sweepstakes for wheat at the last two fairs. Shortly afterwards the directors of the society met, approved of Mr. Graham's action, and authorized him to purchase the wheat which he secured laid down at Vonda, in bags of \$2.20 per bushel. The Bank of Commerce supported the venture financially.

A contract was entered into with five farmers in the district, each of whom agreed to take 50 bushels of the seed, sow it on new breaking and deliver the product to the society at Vonda direct from the threshing machine. Fifty bushels from each grower was to be retained by the society to repay for the seed provided in the spring, the balance to be purchased from the grower at two cents per bushel over market price, the grower having the option of purchasing any or all of the seed from the society at 25 cents per bushel over the current market price. One grower retained 600 bushels under this option.

From this venture the society has about 3,000 bushels of clean, high quality seed for sale to the farmers in the district at 25 cents per bushel above market price, and through the sale of this hopes to augment its funds so that other worth-while enterprises may be effectively undertaken.

A very excellent demonstration of the value of good seed was given when the five fields on which Mr. Canfield's wheat was grown won the five prizes

offered in the standing crop competition held by the society. The fields were judged by a representative of the Extension Department of the College of Agriculture.

Mr. Graham states that he is satisfied the farmers using this seed will directly benefit in larger yields and that next year there will be sufficient good seed to supply all farmers in the district. There can be no doubt also that it will be of general benefit to the community.

The agricultural society is an organization through which the farmers in a district may co-operate for their mutual advantage and examples of self-help such as the one here described and such as are embodied in the community breeding movements instituted by several societies give evidence that the societies are being used for very commendable purposes.

Planning the Fruit Garden

The coming spring will be a very good time to commence setting out a fruit garden for your own household. Although prairie Canada is probably not destined to become renowned for its fruit raising, nevertheless, every good wheat raising district may grow considerable fruit, a few varieties of plums, and some crabapples. All of these will be appreciated by the family.

The foundation for a successful

home fruit garden on any part of the prairies is a substantial shelter belt. Without shelter it is not wise, and it is not fair, to attempt tree fruits. However, some of the small fruits may do fairly well even on the most open prairies.

In the open, where there is no shelter provided, sunflowers may be sown in the spring. These will provide a partial windbreak and if the heads are clipped off about the time of first bloom, the decapitated stalks will ripen up and remain standing through the following winter, and thus make a trap for the snow, providing a ground covering, which proves so valuable to any fruit plants. In such a garden may be placed strawberry plants, raspberry plants, red currants, and white currants. If the region is fairly well supplied with summer rains, black currants and gooseberries may be expected to yield pleasing crops. The last two named kinds of small fruits do best where there is not a great deal of dry hot weather. In such areas they benefit from partial shade of fruit trees or other protection.

Choose Suitable Varieties

A favorable location having been selected for the fruit garden, the next vitally important consideration is to choose varieties, which shall be adapted for the locality. There is much infor-

mation on this subject awaiting your asking. Write to the experimental farm or experimental station nearest your home and advice will be gladly furnished.

Have the soil of the fruit garden deeply worked. Plan on providing good shelter on the north, on the west, on the south, and, if convenient, also on the east. Reserve the area for a permanent fruit garden and set out a shelter of caragana, which later may well be improved by rows of white spruce.

Tree fruits planted in rows running north and south tend to protect the trunks of each other from sun scald. However, it is well to give them further assistance by winding the trunks and lower branches with strips of old jute bags, or tying white building paper about them. Either of these treatments are effective protection against mice, and to some extent, against rabbit injury. Jack rabbits are liable to do very much damage if they gain access to the tree fruit plantation, and the one safe and sure method of protection is the placing of two-inch mesh poultry netting around the whole fruit garden. These troublesome enemies work havoc at night and have ruined many fruit trees in spite of serious attempts to combat them with poisons and shot guns.—W. R. Leslie, Morden Experimental Farm.

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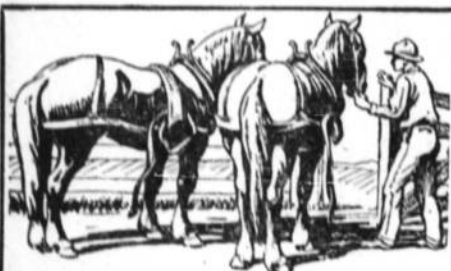
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Making Baby Beef

Kenneth McGregor, Noted Angus Breeder, Believes Younger Cattle Will Grow in Popularity with Feeders

IN beef making an economical production is the most important thing. It is necessary that production be put on a quality basis. Too many cheap, poor cattle are fed and grown. The difference between the price "scrub" brings on the market per pound and the price a well finished well-bred steer brings, often is the difference between profit and loss.

In my opinion the feeding of calves by cattle feeders will grow as each year goes out. The demand for baby beef is growing, and the economy of its production is being generally recognized. Figures showing the economy of putting gains on calves compared with one thousand pound steers are irrefutable; that is, in a long term feeding operation. The calf when put into the feeding lot, for instance, in November, in order to make the maximum profit, must be fed through until, at least, May and maybe until early the next fall, depending on market conditions and accommodation. There is no such thing as a profitable short term for feeding calves.

As the calves grow and the feeding operation goes on they will naturally consume more grain. The 700-pound calf will consume four times as much grain as the 300-pound calf. They will do this, of course, naturally, as it is quite safe to feed calves about all they will eat. Calves can be handled almost as easily as a small flock of ewes, although, of course, in this country they would need more protection from the wind and cold than older animals. As described above, the calves will make greater gains.

A well-bred, unstunted calf responds quickly to feed. Good calves will gain at least 75 pounds per month, or weigh 650 pounds at nine months old. This is not the maximum by any means, but would, under average conditions, be what could be expected. Under intensive feeding and where the calves would be raised on the farm, either being fed on and gradually weaned from their mothers, they would make up to 100 pounds per month, until a year old.

No Outlet for Roughage

One man's experience shows that his calves gave 20 to 30 pounds per month greater gains than his yearlings with half as much grain. One important thing, of course, in feeding calves, that would have to be taken into consideration, is that they would not use the roughage on the farm to the same extent as a big steer. They would be fed silage, whole oats, oil cake and a small amount of hay. Big steers put on the same feed could start their feeding operations and use up at the first all the feed period a large amount of the cheap roughage on the ordinary western farm. However, as people get accommodation, silos, etc., calf feeding is bound to be adopted to a great extent. Personally, if I were feeding steers this year, I would have fed calves; especially if I could go and pick calves weighing around 350 to 400 pounds and take them right off their mothers.

I believe the government experimental farms would do a good thing for Western Canada, especially—that is, if they have not already done it—if they would establish a herd of beef cows with the intention of keeping track of the cost of production each year feeding their calves, with the intention of marking them for beef as yearlings or around 12 and 14 months old. I believe it could be demonstrated plainly that a man should and could afford to keep grade cows on his farm, feeding his calves intensively, from about weaning time on, and make a good substantial profit.

Mr. Wishart, of Portage, has carried

this on for the last three or four years with his grade Aberdeen-Angus herd and, in spite of the bad market conditions last year, he netted around \$70 on the average for each of his calves produced from his little grade herd. He has not kept exact records of the cost of production, but he has demonstrated to his own satisfaction that it is an entirely profitable proposition and he is continuing to carry it on.

Oil Cake

My experience with calf feeding has been, that a calf will do about as well on whole oats with a little oil cake and silage as it is possible for it to do.

I prefer whole oats to ground oats for the reason that they chew them better and it seems to keep their digestive system in better order. We do not always use oil cake ourselves and it isn't absolutely necessary. However, I question if it doesn't pay to use a little.

A man in feeding calves would have to have good sheds, or good box stalls, and, as I say, run them similar to a little flock of sheep. The care, the worry and money invested in 40 calves compared with 40 big steers is a consideration in advocating the feeding of calves in preference to big steers.

The gains and profit are distinctly in favor of the calves. I realize, however, that in suggesting this that everybody is not so equipped that they can feed calves, and, as a result must feed the bigger steers.

30 Per Cent. Patronage Dividend

Guide readers are already familiar with the main outlines of the organization and operation of the co-operative livestock commission companies in the American markets through the article of January 3, dealing with the oldest of them, the Central Co-operative Commission of South St. Paul, Minn. At the conclusion of the article it was stated that the Farm Bureau had established six others at various points in 1922. These six have been amalgamated into one overhead organization known as the National Livestock Producers Co. One of the constituent companies has now completed its first business year, the result of which bears out the highest expectations entertained when these stockmen banded together for mutual benefit.

The Producers Co-operative Commission Association at National Stock Yards, Ill. (East St. Louis), declared a patronage dividend of 30 per cent. at the close of its first year's business. The total refund to the customers of this co-operative is \$40,407.

Saves \$6.00 Per Car

This means that in addition to securing an improved sales service every farmer who consigned his livestock to the Producers at St. Louis has received a refund of more than \$6.00 per car on the ordinary commission charge. The St. Louis company handled 6,650 car loads during the year. This was in addition to the 437 car loads of feeder stuff purchased by the Producers' Stocker and Feeder Company without any charge to its customers.

The refund at St. Louis is the first patronage dividend to be declared by any of the companies composing the National Livestock Producers Association. It is the only company which has completed a full year's business. Every one of the other companies is operating at a profit and will declare a patronage dividend at the end of its first year.

Other Units

The Chicago Producers Commission Association handled its largest volume of business last week. The Producers sold a total of 325 cars and stood second



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among more than 100 firms at Union Stock Yards.

At Indianapolis the Producers held consistently to first place with a total of 234 cars for the week. This is one-fourth of all the livestock handled at Indianapolis.

At Buffalo the Producers were first with 114 cars, 14 per cent of all the livestock received at that market.

At Peoria the Producers were first with 48 cars. Some trouble has been experienced at Peoria because of an attempt at boycott on the part of the truck drivers in that section. It appears that some of the old-line companies have benefited through the active aid of the truck drivers. In some sections the drivers have even gone so far as to refuse to haul the farmer's hogs or calves, in case he indicated that they should be consigned to the Producers. The farmers, however, are demonstrating that they know how to deal with a situation of this sort.

It has been brought to the attention of The Guide that the hold which the Producers Company at South St. Paul has on the market, to wit, receiving approximately 25 per cent. of the total business coming to the 36 firms on the market, is closely paralleled by the United Grain Growers who have reached the position where about one quarter of the stuff coming to the Western Canadian markets comes to their branches.

Newman, Dominion Cerealists

Guide readers who know something of the tremendous influence that the Canadian Seed Growers' Association has been



L. H. Newman

in promoting the production and widespread use of better sorts of seed, will be pleased at the appointment of L. H. Newman, who has directed the activities of that organization for twenty years, to succeed Dr. Chas. Saunders as Dominion cerealists. When asked to make a forecast of the work which he intended to take up, Mr.

Newman said that he preferred not to make any statement till he had surveyed the whole situation. He said with characteristic modesty that he would be satisfied if notices of this change of office would be confined to an appreciation of the work of his predecessor.

The name of the Saunders family will always be associated with the discovery of Marquis wheat. Dr. Wm. Saunders, for many years director of the experiment farms system, had always laid great stress on the value of breeding experiments to produce better varieties of grain, and up to 1892 had done a very large portion of the work with his own hands. By that time, however, the ever-widening field of his activities made it necessary to put the actual work of breeding into other hands. He engaged his son, Dr. A. P. Saunders, now a professor of chemistry in an American college, to spend his summer vacation on the western experimental farms at Brandon and Indian Head, making innumerable crosses between selected parents. The mass of material resulting from these crosses was taken to Ottawa and propagated. Dr. Chas. Saunders became Dominion cerealists in 1903, and in the following year he selected from out this number of crosses the variety which we now know as Marquis. The variety Ruby which has definitely passed out of the experimental stage is another product of Dr. Chas. Saunders' work. Dr. Saunders resigned last year on account of failing health.

A Coincident

In the same year that Dr. Chas. Saunders became Dominion cerealists, L. H. Newman became secretary of the Seed Growers' Association. He had been born and brought up on a farm at

Continued on Page 27

Co-operative Cattle Selling

**Commences February 15th at St. Boniface
March 8th--Calgary and Edmonton**

Co-operative Selling is to take cattle a step nearer to the final purchaser, and to eliminate a lot of services by middlemen that have hitherto been necessary.

Sorting of Cattle

Cattle will bring better prices when sorted into even car lots of the same kind and quality than when sold individually. Dealers have been accustomed to buy cattle individually on the yards, sort them up and re-sell them at a profit. Under Co-operative Selling this work is now to be done co-operatively, at cost, and for the benefit of the producer.

Forwarding of Cattle to Other Markets

Our big primary markets absorb less than a quarter of our cattle. The balance have to be moved on to other markets east and south. Half the cattle received at St. Boniface go to the United States, a quarter of them go east. Dealers have found it profitable to buy cattle on these markets and forward them to other markets for re-sale. Under Co-operative Selling this work will be done for farmers, co-operatively, at cost, and for the benefit of the producer.

Features of the Plan

Cattle to be consigned to Co-operative Sales Department at St. Boniface, Calgary or Edmonton.

Valuation of cattle at current prices when received.

Participation certificates issued showing valuation.

Advance to shippers, if desired, of 70 per cent. of valuation.

Distribution of net proceeds of sale among shippers at close of each weekly period, upon basis of respective valuations of their cattle.

Handling cattle at cost.

After the cattle are valued and weighed up the Co-operative Sales Department will sort and sell them to best advantage, sending each class of cattle to whatever market offers the best prospects for satisfactory sale.

If you are shipping co-operatively, arrange with your shipping association to have cattle sold co-operatively.

If you can ship a whole car load of cattle you can get even more benefit out of co-operative selling than the man who ships a smaller number of cattle.

If you have been selling locally in the country, don't do it any more. You cannot afford to miss the opportunities for better prices through co-operative shipping and co-operative selling.

United Grain Growers will continue to handle cattle which are not consigned for co-operative selling under former methods. To get the benefits of the new plan consign your cattle to the Co-operative Sales Department and sign, or have your shipping agent sign, a form authorizing them to be handled under the Co-operative Sales plan. Use the coupon below to get more information.

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to get the circular that tells all about Co-operative Selling and how to consign your cattle to get the benefit of the new plan.

Can you give this Picture a Title? **\$250.00 Given for a Single Idea** **Fourteen Cash Prizes, \$500.00 in all**



Costs you Nothing Extra to Enter this Contest

Here is a picture readily appreciated by every farmer in Western Canada. What are the different people in the picture thinking about? What does it all mean? There's the problem. Write the title that sums it all up.

This is probably the largest list of prizes ever offered in Western Canada for a contest of this kind. Everyone appreciates a good picture—but can you give it a good title? That's the test of your skill. If you send in the best title between now and April 30, 1923, The Guide will pay you \$250.00 in cash.

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13th	5.00
14th	5.00

To some folks a good title will come in a flash. Others may spend hours comparing titles, to choose the best. It's a fascinating sport for the long winter evenings. Try it and see how absorbing it is.

Remember—this contest does not offset the premiums or prizes given for sending in your own or anyone else's subscription. The contest awards are that much extra.

If two or more contestants submit a winning title, the first one received gets the prize. So send your own subscription in at once and get entered. Then for every neighbor's subscription you send you can submit other titles. You needn't stay out even though your subscription is paid ahead. The term you pay for will be added on. Everyone is welcome.

Read The Rules of This Contest

1. This contest will extend from January 1, 1923, to April 30, 1923. All entries sent after January 1 and on or before April 30, 1923, will be accepted.
2. This contest is for the best title to the picture shown above. For the best title received a prize of \$250.00 cash will be paid. For the second best title \$100.00 will be paid—for the third best \$50.00—for the fourth \$25.00—for the next five best \$10.00 each, and for the next five best \$5.00 each. In all there are 14 cash prizes with a total value of \$500.00.
3. Any person who pays his or her own subscription to The Guide during this period is entitled to submit one title for each year paid for.
4. Any person who sends in a friend's or neighbor's subscription may submit a title for each year paid for. Should this be a new subscription, then the new subscriber is also entitled to submit a title for each year paid for.
5. Subscriptions will only be received in this contest at the regular rates of \$1.00 for one year, \$2.00 for three years, or \$3.00 for five years.
6. Titles will only be accepted when accompanied by subscriptions.
7. Titles must be written on a separate sheet from the subscription order, and signed with the name and address of the sender.
8. The judges of the contest will be the Secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, the President of the United Farmers of Manitoba, and a third party to be selected by these two.
9. No member of the staff of The Grain Growers' Guide, or their immediate families, will be allowed to judge or compete in this contest.
10. The Guide guarantees fair and impartial treatment to all candidates, and reserves the right to change the rules of the contest at any time for the protection of both contestants and the paper.
11. Should more than one contestant submit the same title, the first one received will be awarded the prize, but no contestant will be awarded more than one prize.

Use This Form When Sending in Your Entries

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Dear Sirs: Enclosed find \$_____ to pay for The Guide for:
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How to Get the 200-Egg Hen

By Prof. M. C. Herner, Manitoba Agricultural College

THE number of hens that have laid 200 eggs in one year is quite small. To lay this many eggs, a pullet must be "on the job" pretty well all winter, even in zero weather. Nearly all hens that have laid 200 or more eggs in their pullet year have been laying four to six eggs a week right along during December and January. The number of weeks a pullet rests during these two months pretty nearly determines where she will stand when she finishes her year. If a bird takes a four or six weeks' vacation in the middle of the winter, she has a very slim chance of reaching the 200-egg mark.

The date a pullet was hatched has something to do with her winter egg production. An early hatched pullet is fully feathered and properly matured by the time the cold weather comes along; then she can start laying in October and November, and be in good condition for winter laying. Her late hatched sister has no chance at all; she is not fully feathered and is poorly developed when winter weather comes, it is impossible for her to mature properly, grow feathers and lay eggs, so she spends her time on the first two, and winter eggs are unknown to her.

Breeding also tells. That "like begets like" is especially true when we are trying to breed 200-egg hens. The hen that has laid 200 or more eggs as a pullet is likely to produce high-laying pullets and cockerels that, in turn, will produce high layers. 200-egg hens are not chance birds; they are the results of careful selection and systematic breeding.

All the Barred Rocks on the Agricultural College poultry plant trace back to a hen that laid 235 eggs in her pullet year. She was mated with an exhibition cockerel that gave us eight pullets and one cockerel. Only two of these pullets reached the 200-egg mark, but all of them had intensity of production, which is a highly desirable character. This term, "intensity of production," refers to the number of eggs laid in a week, a month, or any other given period. A pullet that lays five or six eggs a week for, say, six or eight weeks, is worth more to us than one that lays three or four a week for ten or 12 weeks. Then, again, the pullet that lays five, ten, 15, 20 or more eggs in so many consecutive days, without missing one day, is to be preferred to one that skips every third or fourth day, even though she may not keep it up quite as long. Selection can be made on the basis of one month, two months' or three months' production on the one hand, or one, two and three years' production, on the other. The intensive layer and the long distance bird combined is what we are trying to secure. Intensive laying quality is a good deal easier to get than long distance production. In looking over records, we prefer to use the winter month production, in preference to that of summer month, as a basis in selecting pullets for the breeding pen. The following figures show the production of some of our heavy layers for the winter months as pullets, and also for the first, second and third years:

Hen No.	Nov. Eggs	Dec. Eggs	Jan. Eggs	Total 1st y'r	Total 2nd y'r	Total 3rd y'r
Y 4204	24	22	14	213	125	66
Y 4212	20	25	17	198	158	110
Y 5587	23	24	15	213	108	Died
Y 4010	19	11	20	211	148	125
Y 4219	22	15	17	235	172	68
Y 0414	20	18	16	173	111	84

These figures represent the production of six White Leghorns. The second last one, No. Y4219, produced 14 pullets and eight or nine cockerels in her pullet year; and in the breeding season of 1923 all the White Leghorn cockerels that will be used are sons and grandsons of this hen.

Her sons have all proven very good producers of heavy laying females. In addition, blood has been introduced from No. Y5587. Blood from these two females seems to have fixed pretty well the intensive producing character, and also that of long life. While the latter bird did not complete her third year production, yet her males of two years ago have imparted a good many superior laying qualities to all their pullets.

In all breeds the pullet year is the best year: in Leghorns the percentage decrease from the first year to the second year is, as a rule, greater than in the heavier breeds.

The following figures show the production of a few Barred Rocks for their pullet year, and, again, for their second year:

No. of Hen.	First Year	Second Year
1	200	152
2	216	155
3	189	140
4	161	100
5	227	137
6	187	150
7	186	135

The following figures show how intensity of production as a character has been fixed in the College Barred Rock by breeding and selection from year to year for the past ten years. This production is for four pens of 20 pullets in each pen. For the week beginning November 4th there were:

Week beginning	Eggs
Nov. 4	44 pullets out of 80 laid 216
" 11	61 pullets out of 80 laid 290
" 18	67 pullets out of 80 laid 329
" 25	73 pullets out of 80 laid 390
Dec. 2	72 pullets out of 80 laid 371
" 9	66 pullets out of 80 laid 354
" 16	64 pullets out of 80 laid 303
" 23	58 pullets out of 80 laid 250

These figures give eight weeks' production from the four pens, and show an average, for those birds indicated, of almost five eggs per bird per week. There are quite a large number of pullets in other pens giving the same average weekly production.

Line breeding, and care in selection and in breeding form the foundation of this work. Care in feeding and arrangement also play a big part, but, in order to get the most out of these, the breeding must be right. Closely culling all poor layers and then breeding from the best the second year, have enabled us to get higher average production from year to year.

One Way of Saving Man Labor



The country tributary to Vulcan, Alberta, raised two million bushels of wheat last year, so the farmers have taken to hauling it to town in a wholesale way. This is the 12-horse outfit employed regularly by Ralph Moorehouse. Mr. Moorehouse, popularly known as "Slim," is an old Idaho freighter. As a result of a sort of friendly competition between himself and another local resident, in which larger and larger loads were handled by one driver, Mr. Moorehouse hauled to Gleichen, unaided, in one trip enough wheat to make a freight car load, employing for the purpose twenty horses.

News from the Organizations

Reading matter for this page is supplied by the three provincial associations, and all reports and communications in regard thereto should be sent to H. Higginbotham, sec'y, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; A. J. McPhail, sec'y, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; or W. R. Wood, sec'y, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg, and not direct to The Guide office.

Manitoba

A Good Year's Work at Buttrum

Buttrum U.F.M. local reviewed a year's work at their annual meeting on December 20. Twenty meetings had been held with an average attendance of thirty-five. That means that capable leaders have planned the work and that loyal people have backed them up.

The local did a business totalling \$8,700, including distribution of 130 tons of coal; five car loads of seed oats, three car loads of feed, one car load of flour and feed, and 1,920 pounds of honey. The estimated saving was \$1000.

One of the chief features of this local is its social evenings when lunch is served under the supervision of the refreshment committee by the lady members. Two very enjoyable functions of last winter were a box social and an oyster supper. During the winter months considerable relief work was done by the ladies of the local. Several debates were held during the winter.

On June 23, a successful plowing match was held under not very favorable weather conditions; that being the day after the windstorm that crossed Manitoba. Foot races, baseball and harnessing contests added to the enjoyment of the day.

The following officers were elected for 1923: President, Wm. Fleming; vice-president, Mrs. A. Mitchell; secretary-treas., A. J. Lamb; convener, Mrs. T. Meabry; directors, Mrs. Wm. Monk, Mrs. A. M. Muirhead, Mrs. A. Kerr, T. Leinster, R. J. Russell, J. G. Taylor.

Interest is running very high in the competition now under way. The local is divided into two teams under C. D. Wells and T. J. Meabry as captains. Points are given to each team for members brought in and for contributions from its members towards the program. The losing side banquets the winners with an oyster supper on February 2.

Substantial Bank Accounts

A U.F.M. local with a good bank account is at a distinct advantage as compared with the one that has only thirty cents. Some of our locals have planned their work during the past few years so that today, if necessary, they can draw their cheque for handsome amounts, and if they want to undertake something that costs a few dollars they can contemplate it with the assurance that financially it is quite within their power. Members are more easily lined up with an association that is well-heeled in this respect. From every point of view it is a good thing to get established in the way of a sufficiency of assets.

How is it done? Largely by co-operative trading. A little here and a little there and it grows faster than you would think and with practically no one feeling any strain. Your local can do it if you set yourselves about it.

Here is a list of a few locals that have succeeded. The figures placed after the names indicate the balance in the treasury at the end of 1922: Arden, \$1,081; Elgin, \$458; Otterburne, \$234; Newdale, \$216; Millbrook, \$204; Grassmere, \$148; Broomhill, \$141; Bradwardine, \$120; Burnside, \$116; Altamont, \$111.

The Year's Work in Manitoba

The convention has come and gone. It was one of the best if not the very best we have ever had and we look forward to a good year. Reports, auditors' statements, minutes of convention, etc., will be sent out to all locals as soon as they can be run off.

The board will meet in Winnipeg on January 24, to plan out the year's work.

The Rural Leadership Course is being arranged, and dates and details may be expected in a very few days. Can you secure another student to join the class?

If your local is not yet debating some of our public questions—think about it

and get in line. Put a little boost into the year's work and make it surpass 1922.

Campaign Co-operation in Manitoba

The United Farmers in their convention gave emphatic endorsement to the principle of prohibition and pledged themselves to active support of the temperance campaign.

At the meeting of the board immediately following, the proposal to permit the secretary to take charge of the campaign in the province generally, by arranging for assistance in the work of the office was considered and tentatively accepted, pending the securing of an assistant secretary acceptable to the board. At the meeting of the board on January 24, the matter was further discussed and finally decided in the following terms:

"Resolved that we allow the secretary to undertake organization work in directing the campaign of the Temperance Board, and that for the term of the campaign we endorse the appointment of D. G. McKenzie as assistant secretary under the supervision of Mr. Wood."

While thus being relieved temporarily of a portion of the routine work, the secretary will still hold himself fully responsible for the services to be rendered to the locals and the membership generally, and at the same time will be in a position to serve the cause of prohibition generally by directing the activities of the campaign. It is felt

that by this correlation of effort the strongest possible combination of forces would be effected and that the issue of the contest will be the reaffirmation of Manitoba's stand in opposition to any encroachment of "the trade" in the direction of sale of intoxicants for beverage use

Binder Twine Meetings in Manitoba

Every U.F.M. secretary is being invited to use for the next meeting of the local a special notice form provided by the United Grain Growers. This is a good chance to get a good meeting and at the same time to further the business interests of the farmers by advancing the twine problem early in the season. Watch for the special notice.

Book Review

Pamphlets for the People

In the days before the periodical or the daily paper the popular vehicle of opinion was the pamphlet. It is not so much in evidence today, but there is still a place for it, and if one were only to look at the enormous issue of pamphlets during the war, it would appear that it is still considered an important instrument of propaganda and popular education.

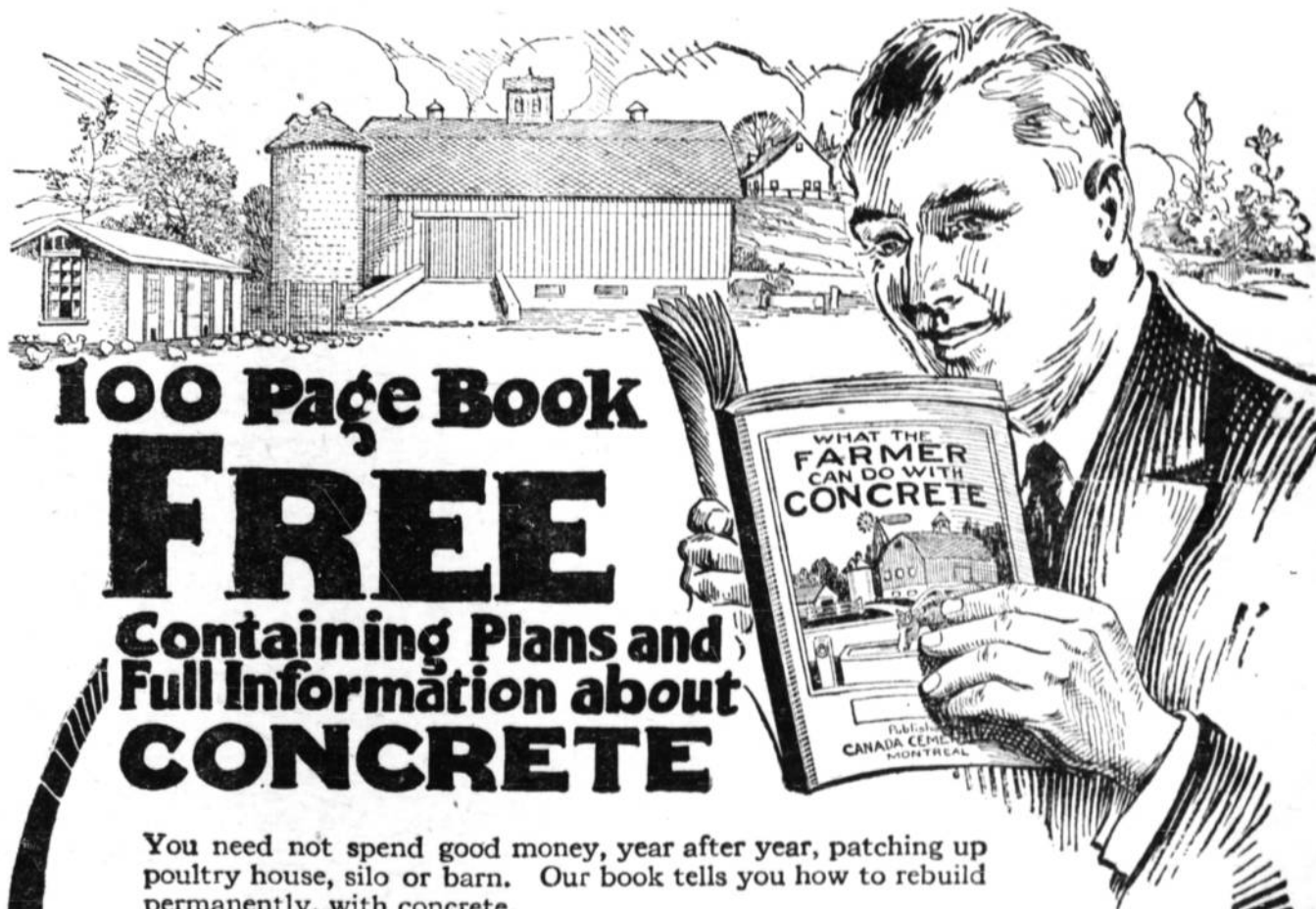
John D. Hunt, of Edmonton, Alberta, is evidently a strong believer in the educative efficacy of the pamphlet. He has issued a series prepared for the use of speakers, community leagues, institutes, farmers' locals, schools, churches and, in fact, every organization or individual interested in the principles of citizenship. The price is ten cents a pamphlet, but Mr. Hunt philanthropically explains that he is not out to make money but to "divert the minds of the discouraged from their worries to something more

pleasant and worth while," so "if the treasury or pocket is empty, report the condition, state what subject is wanted and the order will be filled." Like the pamphleteers of every age, Mr. Hunt, is out to stimulate thinking. He believes that his pamphlets will do this and we believe he is right.

Pamphlet No. 1 deals with The Community League, what it should do and how it should do it. The neighborhood community movement is attracting a considerable amount of attention on this continent and Mr. Hunt's pamphlet is a reservoir of information for the purpose of making a community league attractive both from the standpoint of pleasure and usefulness, and effective as a builder of citizenship.

Man Power is the title of the second pamphlet. "Principles," says Mr. Hunt, "are ineffective until they inhabit some human soul. . . . Civilization is never self-evolved; progress is never automatic; ignorance will never teach itself; blindness will never enlighten itself; the slough will never drain itself; the slum will never reform itself; the bar will never prohibit itself; the slave will never free himself. . . . The creative forces of the world are exercised through persons."

No. 3, The Common Good, is an endeavor to show why laws are necessary and it is related to No. 6, Liberty as to Conduct and Property. Both touch on highly controversial matters. Mr. Hunt lays stress upon the fact that "man lives not in isolation but in society," and "his choice and actions come into touch with and influence the conduct and lives of others." But after that is it not begging the question to say that "the modern tendency to prohibit a man from doing things that he considers proper, because a minority or a majority of others think it not for his own good when the doing does not affect others to their detriment, is wrong in principle and should not be tolerated." Where is the line to be drawn



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A Day's Life
Easy Street
The Idle Class
Triple Trouble
A Woman, The Kid
The Bank, Pay Day
Shanghai, The Cure
One a. m.

HERE are scenes from 5 of Charlie Chaplin's famous picture plays. Whether you have seen them or not, are you clever enough to find the names of the plays from which these scenes were taken? To help you we have listed names of several of Charlie Chaplin's famous pictures at the left, and the artist has put in each scene the name of the play in jumbled letters. Can you unscramble these letters, and put them in proper rotation so as to give the correct name of each play? If you can, write them out and mail them at once. Don't miss this opportunity of sharing in the distribution of over \$2000.00 in Cash and Prizes.



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Mr. Chaplin as Honorary Judge, and three independent judges, having no connection with this company, will award the prizes, and the answers

gaining 250 points will win First prize. You will get 20 points for each picture you name correctly. 40 points will be awarded for the general neatness, punctuation, spelling, etc., of your answer, 10 points for handwriting and 100 points for fulfilling a simple condition of the contest. This condition is only that you assist in this great advertising campaign by showing a copy of EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD, Canada's Greatest Magazine (which we will send you post paid) to just four friends or neighbours who will appreciate this really worth while Canadian publication and want it to come to them every month. The contest will close at 6 p. m. June 30th 1923, immediately after which the answers will be judged and prizes awarded. We reserve the right to alter the qualifying conditions from time to time as may appear necessary, though of course any such change will not affect anyone who has already qualified their entry. Don't delay sending your answer. This announcement may not appear in this paper again. Address: Charlie Chaplin Contest Editor, Continental Publishing Co., Ltd., Dept. 6 Toronto, Ont.

in society between self-regarding and other-regarding actions? In the drink question, for example, or the use of narcotic drugs? And how does Mr. Hunt reconcile that passage with the following from the pamphlet, Liberty as to Conduct and Property? "If a person has not judgment or strength of will sufficient to resist injuring himself with liquor, drugs or other poisons should he not be thankful that others have common sense enough to put these things where he cannot reach them?" Just so. It may then be agreed that "the question as to where the line should be drawn between government and liberty as affecting individual conduct and ownership of property is one that will give any gathering material for more than one night's discussion." It certainly will.

Patriotism—Democracy—Education, is the title of No. 4, and here again is an abundance of material for inspiring debate. Is this a sound definition of patriotism, for example: "Patriotism is the spirit that prompts us to support and defend our country to uphold its rights and to obey its laws." Would that not rule out of the patriot class men like Hampden, Cromwell and Washington and all the hosts who suffered for freedom and better laws? The definitions of democracy given by Mr. Hunt furnish material for a dozen debates and those of education contain substance enough to stimulate thought for a generation or two.

Pamphlet No. 5 is an explanation and advocacy of proportional representation, and as the farmers' organizations are committed to this electoral reform there is need for the locals making themselves acquainted with the idea and the method.

In Pamphlet No. 7, Leaders Wanted, Mr. Hunt makes a warm appeal for the development of strong personalities in every community and points out the necessity for good, wise, sympathetic leadership in democracy.

Use for Movies

Finding the North-west, No. 8, is the story of Canada in a nutshell up to the beginning of the nineteenth century; another pamphlet will bring the story down to the creation of the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan. The place and usefulness of the moving picture is dealt with in pamphlet No. 9; Mr. Hunt believes it to be "the most powerful indirect influence in the world," and he makes a plea for its greater utilization in "education, morality and clean entertainment."

The House of Life, No. 10, is a plea for culture in the truest sense, a plea for men—and women—to resist the intellectually lazy habit of occupying only one room in the great House of Life. To put more into life and to get more out of it, to develop every side of one's personality, to refuse to be standardized and made to conform to a conventional mould, to create ideas rather than merely accept them is a laudable ambition and is indeed the condition of true progress. The community league, the farmers' local, any and every association that aims to bring out all that a person is able to contribute to its purposes, to get them to wander from room to room in the House of Life is accomplishing the work of civilization. Mr. Hunt's pamphlet is a real inspiration in that direction.

Winter programs are the order in the locals of the farmers' organizations and in these small pamphlets they will find an abundance of material to give many-sidedness to their efforts to encourage thought and action along the line of constructive citizenship.

Spontaneous Combustion

During the past two years fire losses in rural districts from fires having no apparent or traceable cause have been exceptionally heavy. Since fire is a very destructive agent, especially when means for its control are not at hand, no precaution for fire prevention should be slighted. For this reason, attention is called to "spontaneous combustion" as a cause of fire. There is no longer any doubt that fires arise without any apparent cause. Examples of such fires are those from hay, grain or feed, stacked or placed in a barn when too green or wet, or in case of oily waste, when carelessly handled.

To understand how fires from spontaneous combustion occur, it is first necessary to make clear some general terms. When a substance burns, it is the rapid union of that substance with the oxygen gas of the air accompanied by a flame and production of heat. "Burning," in this sense, is called "combustion." Burning or combustion is often called "oxidation"; but the term "oxidation"

applies to the union of oxygen with substances whether the rate of union is rapid or slow. Thus in the rusting of iron, which is a slow union of oxygen with the iron, we have oxidation, but not burning or combustion. Whether the oxidation of a substance is fast or slow, however, the total amount of heat given out is exactly the same. In the rusting of iron no heat is noticeable, for here the production of heat is very slow, and it radiates away without apparently raising the temperature. Yet if this iron were burned, the heat produced would be but equal to the total heat produced in the slower process.

In order for "burning" or "combustion" to take place, a substance must first be raised to a certain temperature called its "kindling temperature." In starting a wood fire, kerosene is often used. Kerosene will take fire at a lower temperature; and so it raises part of the wood to the temperature at which it will take fire. In building a fire of coal, wood is used for kindling. The wood, in turn, is kindled by some other material, as wood shavings or paper, which takes fire even more easily.

Just as a fire from coal is made by first raising a part of the coal to its kindling temperature, so, in spontaneous combustion of materials, natural processes within give rise to production of heat, which, if not permitted to radiate away, accumulates until the kindling temperature of the material is reached. Now, if a sufficient supply of air is available, rapid oxidation takes place, and burning—or a fire—is produced.

Spontaneous Combustion in Hay

It is a matter of common experience to note the heating of manure and the "fire fanging" of the material which the heating produces. In the same way, hay often heats if stacked or stored in a large mass when too wet or insufficiently cured. This heating is due to fermentation by bacterial action, and, in the case of green material, by plant cell respiration process as well. Hay is also an excellent insulating material; and hence heat produced within a mass of it is retained, and the accumulation results in a rise in temperature.

A temperature of almost 135 degrees Fahrenheit can be produced by fermentation. At this temperature the more easily oxidizable substances of the plant, as oils and fats, begin to oxidize, which increases further the production of heat. As the heat increases, oxidation is further hastened, and so as time proceeds there is a gradual rise in temperature. About 200 degrees Fahrenheit, hay will begin to char. When charring begins, it is probable that oxidation proceeds still more rapidly, for charcoal or charred substances have the property of absorbing large amounts of oxygen from the air. This makes conditions better for the more rapid union of the oxygen and the hay. When the kindling temperature has been reached, which for clover hay has been found by one investigator to be between 300 degrees to 400 degrees Fahrenheit, a flame will burst forth, providing, of course, there is sufficient supply of air. While there is sufficient air within a mass of hay to produce slow oxidation or burning, there may not be enough to produce a rapid burning. When, however, air is admitted by removing or stirring the mass, flames at once break forth and fire spreads very quickly.

In summing up the conditions necessary for spontaneous combustion in hay there are, so far as known, but three essential factors, viz., sufficient moisture in the hay to start fermentation, sufficient bulk of hay to retain heat, and sufficient ventilation to supply the necessary oxygen. In trying to avoid fires from this cause, it is, therefore, necessary to take care that hay, whether clover, alfalfa or even grass, is properly cured, and not too wet from rain or dew when stored.

Heating of Hay Lowers Feeding Value
Even if a fire is not produced, the heating of hay may cause changes which lower its feeding value. For this latter reason alone, care should be exercised.

The practice of sprinkling salt on damp hay when storing may have some merit, yet if the hay is too moist its value is doubtful. Salt owes its ability to attract and hold moisture to an impurity; hence this property of drying hay is limited. Salt, however, makes the hay more palatable to cattle, especially if the hay is molded. It also causes stock to drink large amounts of water. Feeding experiments have also shown that cattle do not fatten as well on salted as on unsalted hay. —By C. B. Clevenger, Professor of Agricultural Chemistry, M.A.C.



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Honey vs. Wheat

Continued from Page 7

much further. A beekeeper at Crystal City, Man., reports that the bees from his apiary travelled over four miles to a field of sweet clover, he was sure of this as there were no other bees nearer than seventeen miles. Beekeeping is said to be about the only honorable way that you can steal from your neighbors. The initial outlay for beekeeping is small. A colony of bees in the spring of the year (the proper time to commence), will cost around \$15, and the necessary equipment about as much more. This should include a good book or two, such as Langstroth, on the Honey Bee, revised by Dadant, published by the American Bee Journal, Hamilton, Ill., or Productive Bee Keeping, by Frank C. Pellett, published by the same firm. Once actually engaged in the work, The A.B.C. and X.Y.Z. of Beekeeping, published by the A. J. Root Company, Medina, Ohio, will prove invaluable.

Beginners with two or three colonies usually get as large an average crop as do experts, but when a larger number is kept, the average returns cannot be secured without the knowledge that comes from experience. One of the best ways I know in which to lose money is for the inexperienced man to commence operations with a large number of hives.

The Market at Our Door

Wheat is a product that must be shipped a long way to find a market for the surplus while honey finds a market at the door of most of our producers. Twenty-two car loads of honey were imported into Winnipeg last season from the East and from the South, besides the less than car-load lots; this means that a large amount of our grain money is sent out of the country for honey that goes to waste at our doors. But this will not be for long. The crop reports show that Manitoba doubled its output of honey in the past year, and 388 beginners took up the work, but at this rate of increase it will take a good many years before we need to look for an outside market.

The scarcity of fruit in the West makes it a particularly good market for the product as jam and preserved fruits have always been the greatest competitors of honey.

There are in Western Canada many hundreds of inhabitants who have some little knowledge of beekeeping acquired in their younger days in the old home in Eastern Canada, United States and Europe. These are gradually taking up the work and make the best of beginners.

Wintering

Dread of winter losses seems to be the point that keeps many back, but wintering is easier than many suppose. Nature seems to have made provision in this case as experiments have proven that the stores provided by northern flowers are more suitable for cold winters than flowers in warmer countries.

In cases where colonies of bees have been moved from the North to the South with their stores already in the hive; the bees wintered perfectly, while bees moved to the north with southern stores were dead before Christmas. Northern honey does not have so much gummy matter as honey secured in the South, consequently, is better suited to long winters.

In the winter of 1921-22 not more than five per cent. of colonies in Manitoba were lost and these were mostly from starvation.

Frank C. Pellett, assistant editor of the American Bee Journal, after spending a week in Manitoba last summer wrote: "It is a popular fallacy that bees do best in the warm climates where they can fly nearly every day in the year."

"In the North with short seasons activity is intensified, in summer flows are heavier and the period of producing shorter. The big crops are more likely to be found in the north than in the south."

After speaking of the greater variety of natural honey producers he adds "The time is not far distant when sweet clover will be generally grown, as it is now in some sections of North Dakota and when that day comes, Manitoba will be a beekeepers' paradise."

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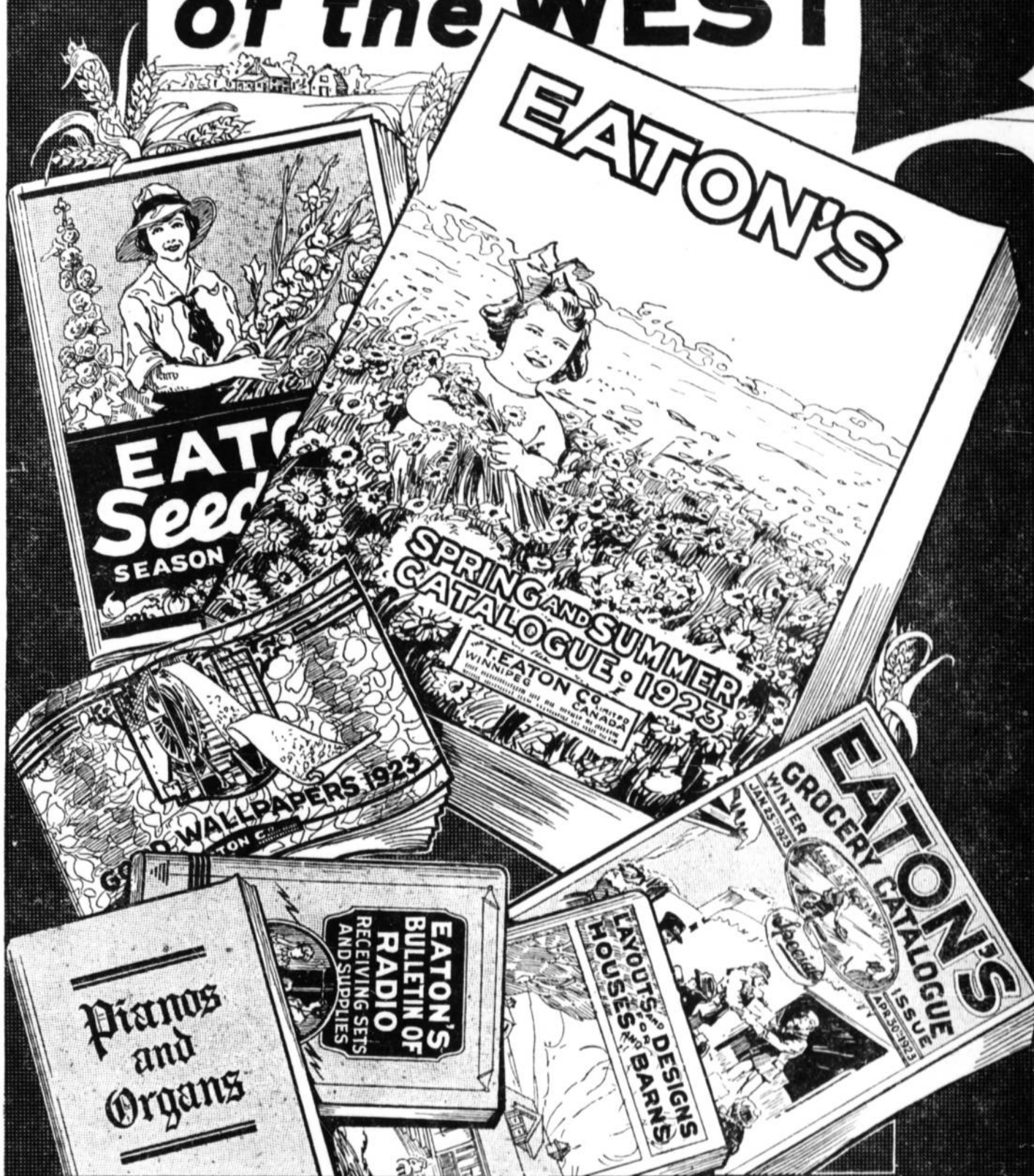
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NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING



Take notice that the Annual Meeting of the Manitoba Division of the Canadian Red Cross Society, will be held on Friday, February 16, 1923, 2.30 p.m., in the Fort Garry Hotel, Winnipeg, for the purpose of:

1. Receiving reports of committees.
2. Election of officers and members of Executive and Provincial Advisory committees.
3. Such other business as may come before the meeting.

Dated at Winnipeg, this twenty-second day of January, 1923.

F. J. L. HARRISON,
Honorary Secretary, Manitoba Division.

The Countrywoman

Mother's Contribution

An American farm journal has calculated the amount of work done by a woman during her life-time, in the following way:

"She never earned any money—she lives on an Ohio farm, but she lives on almost every other farm. She's somebody's mother—maybe yours.

"She has earned nothing.
"No, but during her thirty working years she has served 432,938 meals. She has made 3,123 garments, 32,000 loaves of bread, 5,390 cakes, 7,932 pies, 1,500 gallons of lard. She has grown 1,432 bushels of vegetables, raised 7,660 chickens, churned 5,430 pounds of butter, put up 3,625 jars preserves, scrubbed 177,725 articles of laundry and put in 35,839 hours of sweeping, washing and scrubbing.

"At accepted prices, this work is worth \$115,480.50.

"She can't retire on her savings—she has to keep on not earning.

"Now, how do you define the ordinary woman's contribution to the family wealth?"

Our Debt to Pasteur

About 100 years ago, there was born in a little French village a man who was destined to render far-reaching service to civilization. This man was Louis Pasteur, the son of a tanner. Early in life he was particularly interested in chemistry, later going further into the realm of science and using his knowledge for the benefit of man and beast.

After making endless experiments, Pasteur startled the world by proving that invisible, living things cause food to ferment or "go bad." This was the beginning of the science of bacteriology. Pasteur followed up his discovery by showing that food if sterilized and kept from the air would not decay. Upon this information is based the cold pack method of canning employed each year by thousands of factories and homemakers.

Pasteur also showed that milk kept at certain temperatures for a definite length of time is freed from germs dangerous to health. He originated the process of pasteurization now commonly used in homes and dairies.

A century ago there were numbers of cases of puerperal or child-birth fever, but no one knew that unsanitary conditions and filth are responsible for the dangerous condition. Pasteur's investigations showed that with absolute cleanliness, there would be no such fever. Consequently it is a comparatively rare thing today.

In Pasteur's day, a person bitten by a dog with hydrophobia had to resign himself to suffering from the dreaded disease of rabies. In many cases the patient died. This might be the case today if it were not for the quiet Frenchman's efforts. He sought the cause of the disease, he found it and he originated a treatment which has lowered the death rate from rabies to a minimum.

These are only a few of the explorations of Pasteur on behalf of the human race. He also made important discoveries in the animal world. Some decades ago the silk industry in France was threatened by a disease which attacked silk worms. Pasteur was urged to investigate the matter which he willingly did. After making an exhaustive study of conditions he established the fact that the disease was due to living organisms and suggested how it might be stamped out. The result was a saving of many millions of dollars for countries engaged in making silk.

Anthrax in cattle and sheep was a mystery to scientists and a great loss to stock raisers until Pasteur came to the rescue with a solution. He did more than discover the cause of the disease—he invented a satisfactory way of controlling it. Up to this time inoculation, which is so commonly used today in preventing disease, was unknown so that Pasteur's vaccines for treating anthrax amazed the world. Valuable investigations in connection with chicken cholera and swine erysipelas were also made by this famous scientist.

To estimate our debt to Pasteur would be an impossibility, for his discoveries have delivered man and beast from endless suffering and have saved countless sums of money for industry. However, this great man realized that the science of bacteriology was only in its infancy for he said, "It is within the power of man to banish all infectious diseases from the world." In the light of what has happened during the last century we may rest assured that further developments in preventative medicine are bound to be made. Let us remember with thankfulness that it was Pasteur, the gentle, quiet Frenchman, who laid the foundation upon which many present day discoveries are based.

Home Economics for School Girls

The Western School Journal of November 1922, contains an announcement of particular interest to girls in Manitoba attending high schools where there is no equipment for teaching home economics. The following statement is self-explanatory:

"In order to provide an opportunity for the girls in rural and urban districts to acquire training equivalent to that provided in the more favored centres where home economics equipment is provided, arrangements have been made whereby girls of fourteen years of age or over, who have completed Grade 9 may take the Home Economics option by attending summer courses at the Agricultural College.

"These courses will include household science, dressmaking, millinery, household management and design. They will be of six weeks' duration, and on the satisfactory completion of two courses of six weeks, each student will be given credit for one science subject in Grade 10 or Grade 11.

"Students will pay their own fare to and from the college. A nominal charge of \$42 for the six weeks will be made for board and room. Applications for this course will be considered in the order of the date received and should be made to the Technical Branch, Department of Education."

As may easily be imagined, this course will be concentrated in nature, but at the same time the stay at the M.A.C. will be a pleasant one for the girls. It is an excellent opportunity for those living in rural districts to get the very best training possible. Parents may rest assured that their daughters will receive great care while living in the college dormitory.

Regina College has recently printed a folder outlining the courses offered during this winter, "To the young man or the young woman who desires further education along lines which will be immediately useful to them in their work on the farm, in the home or elsewhere in a rural community."

The home economics course includes cookery, dressmaking, home nursing, household accounts, and interior decoration. The students enrolled for this instruction on November 21 and will remain until March 23. This plan differs slightly from the shorter course to be offered next summer at the Manitoba Agricultural College, which will follow the program of studies pre-

scribed for high school girls by the department of education.

Such attempts to give the young people of the country their share of educational facilities are most commendable. Not only are they receiving the same advantages as people living in the cities, but their minds are being broadened so that they may become better citizens in the future.

Commercially Prepared Vitamins

In these days of marvellous discoveries books, magazines and periodicals keep the general public fairly well informed about the findings of scientists. Due to the wide publicity given recently to the subject of vitamins, factories have sprung up overnight for turning out large quantities of pills, pellets and wafers supposed to contain these essential food factors. The manufacturers claim that their products will revive lagging spirits, restore energy, dissipate languor, repair damaged digestions and do a hundred and one other things for the run-down, the nervous and the anaemic. Scientists have proved conclusively that commercial preparations contain such a small amount of vitamins as to be of no use for regaining health.

The public are urged to refrain from wasting their substance upon such "cure-alls." Rather let them take stock of their habits of living. People buying vitamins preparations, not only squander money, but admit by doing so, that they have been living on the wrong kinds of food.

As a race, we have been heading towards vitamin starvation for a long time, even though we have eaten quantities of calories. We have specialized on meats, fowl, white flours, cakes, pies and other sweets which are good foods but are lacking in the essential vitamins. The consequence is that we have in our midst the languid, the anaemic, the under-weight, the depressed and all the host of others who, without realizing it, have deprived themselves of the sparkle and energy that is a human's birth-right.

Fortunately, scientists have come to the rescue by showing us how to remedy our dietary defects. They tell us that some of the richest sources of vitamins now known are dairy products, vegetables, fruits, whole cereals and eggs, which are vastly more attractive and palatable than pills, pellets, etc., concocted in a factory. Let us then, subject our food habits to keen scrutiny, take plenty of exercise out of doors and use our money for better purposes than filling the coffers of manufacturers of uncertain remedies.

Guarding Against Fire

Parents of young children will be wise to give them careful instruction in guarding against fire. Every winter brings new stories of fires that are caused by carelessness either by adults or children and often they tell of the tragic loss of human life. Children instinctively like to watch fire, and a child will often open a stove or light a match merely to watch the flame burn. The child also loves to try to do things which he sees adults doing, and he will often attempt to light or put out a lamp or to light a fire.

Where children are left to play in a room which is lighted by the ordinary kerosene lamp, care should be taken to see that it is placed beyond their reach. If it is placed upon a table or shelf the stand should be solid enough to withstand possible knocks. There should be no hanging draperies from the shelf which might catch in the clothing of a passing person. The bracket holder at a fair height on the wall is a safe method of lighting a room where children indulge in games. Needless to say a small child should never be permitted to carry a lamp. If an older child carries it the younger ones should be given fair warning that they must not crowd around him.

Most fires result from carelessness. Children then should be taught when very young that while fire is one of the best friends of man it can also be a very dangerous enemy.



"You see, my chicken has to be shown how to drink properly."
From E. T. Shaw, Brandon, Man.

NEW LAMP BURNS 94% AIR

Beats Electric or Gas

A new oil lamp that gives an amazingly brilliant, soft, white light, even better than gas or electricity, has been tested by the U. S. Government and 35 leading universities and found to be superior to 10 ordinary oil lamps. It burns without odor, smoke or noise—no pumping up, is simple, clean, safe. Burns 94% air and 6% common kerosene (coal oil).

The inventor, T. D. Johnson, 579 McDermot Ave., Winnipeg, is offering to send a lamp on 10 days' FREE trial, or even to give one FREE to the first user in each locality who will help him introduce it. Write him today for full particulars. Also ask him to explain how you can get the agency, and without experience or money make \$250 to \$500 per month.

Big Money Boring Wells

Have water on your own farm. In spare time make wells for your neighbors. It means \$1000 extra in ordinary years, double that in dry years. No risk—no experience needed. **Outfits for Getting Water Anywhere** Earth augers, rock drills and combined machines. Engines or horse power. Write for easy terms and free catalog. **LISLE MFG. COMPANY** Box 100 CLARINDA, IOWA Quick shipment from Saskatoon stock.

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We urge you to send the coupon today for a trial bottle of the famous D. D. D. Prescription. See the letter above written by Mr. Batechuk. Perhaps, too, you will get free from eczema from the use of a trial bottle only.

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Gentlemen:—Please send me a trial bottle of D. D. D. Prescription. I enclose ten cents to cover cost of packing and postage.

Name.....

Address.....

Town..... Province.....

Every Day, in Every Way, We Are Getting in Deeper and Deeper

Continued from Page 9

relatives and many have been spending the recess trying to uncover material that will make the shearing of the commission less odiferous in the public nostrils.

Progressives will probably stand solidly against any return to patronage. The Conservatives will be of two minds. Most of them are inclined to grant the government some leeway, for they feel that Newton Wesley Rowell put some high-brow politics over Sir Robert Borden when the commission idea went so far as to make it practically fatal to one's chances of entering the civil service to be recommended to the commission by a member of parliament. Liberals will not be solidly together on the subject. Mr. King is on record as favoring both sides of the controversy at different, but not distant, periods. Mr. Maclean, of Halifax, and Mr. McMaster will lead the mourners on the government benches if patronage is to return. They stood fondly by the cradle of anti-patronage in the public service. They will not walk behind its hearse without lamentations that will move the stones of Parliament Hill to tears. It will be a touching spectacle and should not be attended without a sponge in your vanity case and a pail in the vest pocket.

And—of course—someone is bound to want to reform the Senate. A session devoted of that ambition would be as impossible as life without childhood.

All through the merry game of government will be woven the possibility of an early election. A year ago it was a fixed opinion that the fall of 1923 was to see an appeal to the people. There was consent that the government should be made to last that long unless it disintegrated without foreign assistance. But there is a growing disposition on the part of all parties to endure to dwell in the place of the law-makers for a further time. The Conservatives are largely minus campaign funds and organization, the Progressives have the all-important problem of broadening out or flattening out, and of leadership to determine. The government has only the knowledge that things will probably be worse later on to lure it towards destiny forthwith. Mr. King's chief achievement since prorogation in June seems to have been the opening of a large-sized "pub" in Montreal, which is not a very meaty election plea in seven provinces.

After all, things are fairly comfortable down here at Ottawa and—who knows—once gone we may never even get another nomination!

As George Langley once put it: "I lay my 'ands across my 'eart and rolls my h'eyes to 'eaven in 'oly 'error."

Crerar Retains Seat

Minnedosa, Man.—Desire that T. A. Crerar should retain his seat as federal member for the riding of Marquette. re-affirmation of confidence and a pledge of hearty co-operation and support was contained in a resolution passed unanimously at a meeting of the executive of the Progressive political party of Marquette at a meeting held in Tremont hotel.

Mr. Crerar was in attendance and explained that he would not be able to give full time to his duties as member for the riding, but that he would give all the time that he could spare from his duties as president of the Grain Growers' company. He promised continued support of the Progressive policy and the new Progressive leader.

The resolution was worded as follows: "That after hearing and having a frank discussion of the whole political situation we are satisfied that in the best interests of the Progressive movement Mr. Crerar should retain his seat and we re-affirm our confidence in him and pledge him our hearty support and co-operation."

Griggs: "I see that Borley has got a job at last. He's working now in Hicks' livery stable."

Briggs: "What doing?"
Griggs: "Hicks has some horses that won't take the bit; so Borley has to talk to them till they yawn."—Awgwan.

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The Open Forum

"Let truth and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter?"—Milton

The Guide assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed by correspondents in this department. It is requested that letters be confined to 500 words in length, that one subject only be discussed in a letter, and that letters be written on one side of the paper only, and written very plainly (preferably in ink).

Grain Mixing

The Editor.—In your issue of January 3 there is an interview between a Guide correspondent and James Robinson, one of the grain commissioners. You also give an editorial on the first page, in which you sanction his statements, namely, the farmer is not damaged by the mixing of grain in the hospital elevators, neither is the reputation of our wheat damaged in the English market.

It is generally believed that the mixing houses are making large sums of money. No one would claim they had created any new value by mixing two grades of wheat, for just as surely as two and two make four so surely did the grades separately have exactly as many units of value as when mixed. But, even if the total value could be increased by mixing, it would be to the interest of the farmer to sell them separately, as the importer would buy more from them before mixing, that he might get the profit from mixing.

If the mixing houses do make a profit, and if the farmer does not lose the amount they make, where does it come from? Certainly the English buyer does not put up their profit, as he buys our wheat in relation to its value, compared with the wheat offered by other countries. The whole interview is simply a play and words, intended to deceive the farmer, and it will fool a great many, as you will probably refuse to print this or any like article that tends to show the real truth.

Mr. Robinson says he has carefully compared samples from the mixing houses with samples of like grades from the terminal elevators and has found them equally good. But has he compared a sample of, say, No. 1 northern as it came from the mixing house with a fair sample of No. 1 northern as it is graded out of the farmer's hand?

Is a sample of No. 1 as it comes out of the terminal elevator as good as it would be if all the No. 1 graded in Winnipeg were put in the terminal elevator direct?

Is the grade lowered before it reaches the terminal by allowing the mixing houses to take out all the choice cars?

Is there a man in Canada fool enough to believe you can mix a car of No. 1 with a car of No. 2 and still have as good a No. 1 as the original car?

So far as I know no one ever claimed a sample of No. 1 from the mixing houses was not as good as a No. 1 from the terminal. Why did not Mr. Robinson state that a sample of No. 1 from the mixing houses is as good as the average No. 1 as it goes through Winnipeg?

It seems to me that a man holding Mr. Robinson's position should be better able to defend the profiteers. The Board of Grain Commissioners do not at this time enjoy the confidence of ten per cent. of the farmers, according to the best of my knowledge. How are we to believe in the integrity

of a board whose every effort is to protect the money interests at the expense of the farmer.—W. C. Hunt, Swan River, Man.

The Grain Exchange

The Editor.—As I understood from Hon. Mr. Crerar's speech at Brandon that the Winnipeg Grain Exchange is a necessary institution, I and several grain growers here would like to have Mr. Crerar, through The Guide, tell us why. When The Grain Growers' Grain Co. was first started I attended several of the annual meetings and, as I understood, this Exchange was said to be the main cause of all the ills the farmers had to contend with, and we believed it then and we believe it now. Later we were told that the Exchange was a necessary function for the company, as in filling an order for a certain grade of grain they could use the Exchange to trade in so as to fill this order.

This seemed reasonable at the time, but now when the United Grain Growers and Saskatchewan Co-operative, with elevators all through the West, terminals, export companies and all the facilities for handling grain at both ends and the middle, we can not understand what need there is for the Exchange at this time hence the question.

I know there is something wrong with the grain business here and that it can be rectified if our men at the head will use their energies in the right direction. There is no reason why, as I have pointed out before to The Guide, that farmers in North Dakota should get from 12 to 30 cents a bushel more for their wheat than we do. This I know has been the case every year for the past 20 years. About two weeks ago the price paid farmers by the load in Grafton, N.D., was \$1.14 per bushel, five or six cents above Fort William price here. And then the grading is a scandal. This year I had one field of wheat, threshed it into one bin, loaded two cars, the grading made a difference of six cents a bushel. Two farmers here wanted special bin at an elevator. Their wheat was compared and found to be of same quality, so they used one bin, drew in four loads each a day, mixed it all up and shipped out when full. One man got No. 2, the other No. 3. But

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THE BOOK DEPARTMENT, THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

The Doo Dads

Doc Sawbones knew that he would have a difficult task when school began, but he is a very wise little fellow and will make sure every little Doo Dad knows how to read and spell and add numbers and divide by decimals. Doc Sawbones hired Nicholas Nutt and Tiny, the elephant. Nicholas Nutt fixed up a queer contraption in which he is supposed to carry the little Doo Dads. Here it is the day for school to open and Doc Sawbones is ringing the last bell and there is not a single little Doo Dad inside. All morning Nicholas Nutt had been coaxing the little Doo Dads to take a ride on his elephant. Only one little Doo Dad accepted his invitation. This little fellow could not read the sign on the side and now, that he knows where he is going, he is almost broken hearted. Nicholas Nutt at last found a huge butterfly net and is trying to capture the little rascals with it. He was quite sure he would catch Roly and Poly, but they ducked out of the way and old Mr. Grouch was in the way and it is more than likely that Nicholas will lose valuable time explaining. Old Sleepy Sam is leaning against the lamp post and snoozing away. See the little fellow hiding behind the garden gate and the one in the dog-house. The little chap in the rain barrel is trying to make the old pussy cat leave so they cannot find him. Doc Sawbones hardly knows what to think and he will be even more surprised when the little Doo Dad cuts the bell rope. If the bell don't ring there will be no school and it may be they will have to put off opening school until tomorrow.



this, I suppose, is no news. I feel sure the readers of The Guide all over could fill a whole issue of the paper as far as this grading is concerned.—O. H. Gilman.

Wheat Prices

The Editor.—Re spread between Liverpool and Canadian prices on wheat in January 3 issue of Guide. J. B. Craig and R. Magill, president and secretary of Exchange, state 4.03 cents represents toll paid by farmer for elevator charges, commission, terminal tariff, lake shippers' fee and various organizations connected with the trade between Edmonton and Liverpool and cost of taking wheat from Fort William to Liverpool 27.85 cents.

Monthly Bulletin of Agriculture, October issue, gave market for September 30: Wheat at Liverpool, \$1.65½; wheat at Fort William, 96½ cents; spread between Fort William and Liverpool, 69 cents; charges between Fort William and Liverpool, 27.85 cents; balance of price to farmer 41.15 cents.

Who got this 41.15 cents yet to account for, and on top of this the freight twice what it was before the war between Fort William and Liverpool, as stated, under heading Vancouver to Europe, in Guide issue, January 3?

There are some very conflicting reports on the marketing question and public opinion is fairly strong that the farmer is paying twice too much toll on his bushel of wheat for the service he receives, comparing its price, with service he has to buy in other lines business connects him with.

It is kind of Mr. Craig and Mr. Magill to give such a full and plain account of spread between Liverpool and Canadian prices on wheat. But in Canada's agricultural history the farmer never paid as much for service received in comparison to service given in placing wheat in Liverpool, and it will take a lot of those statements to heal the wounded hearts, under the present freight rates, grading system, spreads in grades and handling charges.—A. B. Grant, Box 606, Minnedosa.

P.S.—November 17 I sold two loads of No. 3 wheat for 88 cents per bushel. Winnipeg price quoted on No. 3 that day was \$1.08. Reason for rise in prices given in Grain Exchange news was premiums rose from normal of 16 cents to 31 cents. Did this mean that that is 31 cents above cash, which was \$1.08, that wheat was selling for? Track was practically same as cash. If so, this wheat would be selling for \$1.39. I got 97 3-5 cents. Who got the 41 2-5 cents? What is the cause of premiums and who gets the money?—A. B. Grant.

A Few Plain Words

The Editor.—I wish to say a few words in the interests of fair play and reasonableness. I am a farmer, born and raised on a farm, and I know that it is a pretty thankless job trying to do anything to help the farmers. I think most of our failure is due to faults of our own. Not all men have the ability to run a business of their own and make a success of it, and when we find things going wrong we should first look to ourselves for the reason before jumping on someone else. The most useless people are always the ones who blame everything but themselves for their troubles. To hear them tell it everybody is trying to hand them a dirty deal. They curse the country and the government, but you never hear them mention a thing wrong with themselves. We ask the government to find a market for our hogs, and when they have found one, and the class of stuff the market calls for, we refuse to raise that class of stock. We expect to get select bacon price for lard hogs, and when we don't get it, we shout, robbers! grafters!

We are now shouting for a wheat board, but capable men hesitate to act because they know it is like picking up a piece of red hot iron, trying to do anything for the farmers. We are told that only the best class of stock will pay, and to use nothing but first-class sires, something no farmer worthy of the name should have to be told, but we use scrub sires on our breeding stock because it is a dollar cheaper. We turn our young stock out in the snow bank for a bed, because it is too much work to clean out the barn. The milk cows can shiver outside all day just to save us a few minutes' work; we would rather sit round the stove and cuss the whole world in general. For the sake of an hour's work we leave the binder out in the field for a scratching post, and spend half a day in town talking very indignantly about the high price of machinery and repairs. If you want to find the farmer with the most delapidated farm in the district you will find him at some indignation meeting howling his head off.

We look on all business firms as enemies out for our scalp. I have farmed in Canada about 15 years, and although I have been in difficulties at times, I have never been treated in anything but a most fair and gentlemanly manner by banks and business firms. I think every honest man could say the same. Any man who comes to farm in Canada does so of his own free will and if he finds conditions not as good as he expected he has himself to blame as much as anyone. Maybe he expected too much, and maybe he is not man enough to make a go of it under any conditions. Land in Canada is easy to get, for that reason there are thousands of men farming who have not the slightest ability to make a success of it. Let us keep up a good demand for our rights by all means, but start right at home first to put things right. Don't treat all business men and politicians with suspicion. I have had dealings with men who were supposed to be as crooked as a dog's hind leg, and got the finest treatment from them simply by showing a little faith in them and acting square.

So in the hog grading, the wheat marketing and other things we are trying to get straightened out. I think we will do better to act in a more Christian spirit than we are doing at present. Right now we are going around with a chip on each shoulder.—Arthur Green.

The Banking System

The Editor.—The pamphlet by Mr. Ward on our banking system is most instructive and just at this time very interesting. But in studying it I believe Mr. Ward has overlooked one very large item in his calculations of the amount of interest the banks pay to their saving depositors. I am going to explain why I think so, and if I am mistaken I hope Mr. Ward will set me right. He says, roughly speaking, the banks paid to their savings depositors in the year 1921 \$35,000,000 on \$1,289,347,063 of savings deposits; but this is the way I think that should read: "Roughly speaking, the banks paid to their savings depositors in the year 1921 \$9,000,000 on savings deposits of \$275,000,000, leaving the banks \$91,000,000, or over 30 per cent. after paying three per cent. for it." Since we only have about \$400,000,000 of currency and it is estimated that there is always about one-third of that in the hands of the people, the banks could not have more than about \$275,000,000 of savings, it not being possible for more

than one person to deposit a given sum of money at the same time. Lending money is another question. Through having a very kind government and the chequing system it is quite possible to loan money to three or four people at the same time, getting eight per cent. from each one of them, in fact if we divide 1,289,347,063 by 275,000,000 we find it goes nearly five times, showing without a doubt I think that our banks have all the money in their hands loaned nearly five times over and getting eight per cent. each time, making in all about 38 per cent. they get for the money they pay to the people only three per cent. for; or, in other words, we give to the banks our entire currency for taking care of it for us for three years. If I owned a bank I too would say the Bank Act needs no revision.

So I think Mr. Ward should have said of the \$1,289,347,063 on deposits at the banks, \$275,000,000 represent savings deposits which the banks pay three per cent. for to the people, and \$1,014,347,063 loan deposits which the people pay the banks eight per cent. for, and which is not money at all except in imagination.

There is another question that I have been hoping some person would take up, which I think would be of great benefit to the general public, and that is a national stocktaking. What are we worth as a nation? Value of agriculture, manufacturing and our railways. What are our mines, forests, fisheries and highways worth? Value of public buildings, city property, telephones, ships and canals, etc. And what are our debts, national, provincial, municipal and domestic? If we knew those things I think it would have a healthy effect on our demands on the powers that be in further spendings. I wonder if Mr. Ward would help us along this line? I think it would be time well spent.—A. J. Forsyth.

Wheat Marketing

The Editor.—It is indeed amazing how the idea of a government wheat board as a marketing method for Canada's surplus grain is kept in predominance over all other ideas endeavoring to offer a solution of our perplexing marketing problems. And this in spite of adverse experience with both the Conservative and the Liberal governments, which has delayed the solution of this problem several years, and, as the writer sees it, can only be conducive of still further delays, because we have not yet sufficient political power to bring it about. And besides it is not consistent under prevailing circumstances to expect others to do more for us than we as producers are willing to do for ourselves. The solution of the marketing problem lies in our own hands. Co-operative marketing—the pool plan—offers the best solution, because under that system we are at least assured of that portion of the work which we perform ourselves, and, in addition, have all the political power upon which the wheat board advocates base their hope. Therefore, it behooves us all to support the co-operative pool plan. It will give us the quickest and most efficient solution.

Premier Dunning's suggestions on this subject are timely, and merits the careful consideration by all farmers' organizations and their leaders. The 58,000 shareholders comprising the two farmers' companies should at once urge the officials to take steps towards consolidation and to determine on what basis new shareholders should be admitted, because I fear that Dunning's ten per cent. dividend will not appeal to the majority of the farmers very strongly. And if our aim and object is to develop a 100 per cent. organization it would be of no use, because it would then be only a matter of taking the money out of one pocket and placing it in the other.

That a certain amount must be set aside for reserve and extension all will agree.

This Dunning proposal offers the U.G.G. and the Sask. Co-operative Elevator Company an excellent opportunity to become the vanguard in one of the most important co-operative undertakings in modern times and I sincerely hope that they will measure up to the requirement by extending to all wheat growers an invitation to become part of the company on equal terms, thereby eliminating all possible chance for friction that done and with the launching of an organization and education campaign we would soon be able to secure a 100 per cent. organization. The leading men in the farmers' movement are in favor of it. The Grain Growers' Guide is sympathetic, and the average farmer is eager to lend it his support. Every farmers' local should discuss this question.—Carl H. Axelson, Bingville, Alta.

Sample Market

The Editor.—While there seems to be no end to the consideration devoted to discussion of a wheat board and proposed wheat pools, the question of improving our grading system seems to be overlooked. Perhaps most people think our grading system is perfect. Nevertheless, I have noticed a few instances this fall which make me think that there are some people who do not. I have seen several cars of grain shipped to the sample market and sell at four or five cents per bushel more than any buyer could offer who based his offer subject to grades. In fact, on several cars samples had been sent into the government inspection department and grade had been set before being sent to sample market, leaving no doubt as to grade, and each time the results were in favor of the sample market. Now, as I see it, there must be a reason why anyone will pay more money for grain on the sample market. The grain referred to was of grade oats and No. 3 wheat.

I see Hon. Geo. Langley in The Guide of November 15 last asks: Is grain mixing illegal? Mr. Langley came straight to the root of the evil of allowing the mixing of grain at terminal elevators, whether private or otherwise. For it would be only human for those responsible for the success of their enterprise to use their influence to get the grain at as low a grade as possible and to have the spread between grades as much as possible, for that is where the profit in mixing is made. It would be a sad day for our mixing houses if all our wheat graded No. 1 northern at Winnipeg. And when some people will buy grain at a premium on the sample market it does not look as if they are over satisfied with the grade of grain they receive at the terminals after it has been mixed.

Mr. Langley censured the board of grain commissioners for allowing what he rightly calls an illegal practice. But I think we farmers and shareholders of the Sask. Co-operative Elevator Co. and U.G.G. Ltd. can also censure our directorate for not exploring the possibility of the sample market, as a well-developed sample market would always act as a competitor to our present grading system; and I believe an export wheat pool as proposed by Premier Dunning, but developed along the lines of a sample market, would have the effect of keeping a check on the quality of our grain, which is a very important matter. And as there is considerable dissatisfaction with both our grading system and selling of our grain, let us hope something will be accomplished. And

to make it something worth while, let us have a real farmers' co-operative company that controls its own grain from the time it leaves the growers until the millers either in Canada or Europe buy it. No more tampering with grades. Let the millers do their own mixing. Let them see some real, pure No. 2 northern such as us farmers deliver and they will buy and buy again.—Nic Moliton.

Legal Status of Proposed Board

The Editor.—I was at the annual meeting of the U.G.G. at Calgary last week and since returning have been turning incidents over in my mind and I must plead ignorance of the meaning of the following question: Why did the government make the wheat board a corporate body? I don't remember the question being put to the president, but it was put to me. I heard it several times and was at a loss as to its meaning. The idea was that it was done to prevent the board working, by reason of anyone being able to obtain an injunction. It is just possible the matter will mystify you, but if the board was not a corporate body, what was it?

I hope you will be able to make something of this, and if so, give the explanation in the Forum. It is possible some of the thick-heads will see it. If the truth could be ascertained I think it would be found that they blame the president for the unworkableness of the board, simply because he is not in favor of a compulsory board.—James Beckett.

[Note.—The idea in making the board provided for in the wheat board legislation of 1922 a corporate body was to bring it within the ordinary recourse of law as applied to any other body; in other words, to put it on the same legal footing as any other corporate body, in its relation to the individual.—Editor.]

Stamps on Notes

The Editor.—I notice a paragraph in The Guide of November 15 on war stamp taxes, which I have read very carefully, and I am glad to see this in particular made very plain, yet from my viewpoint it is not good legislation.

We have another grievance in this district (and maybe we will have to take our medicine as it is given, being the less and weaker party, thus less able to resist). To begin with, we are, unfortunately, in the drought stricken area of Southern Alberta and consequently most of us are carrying with us large debts at the banks and elsewhere. Now is it reasonable legislation that we should be called upon to pay for a war tax stamp on money that we are paying interest and compound interest for? If it was our profit we would gladly pay the tax; if there is profit to be got it is the bank that gets it. I fail to see the reasonable side of it. My own indebtedness at the bank has accumulated to \$6,000. In 1921 I renewed my notes for a sum something less than this or similar amount six times (not of my own free will) and again in 1922. You will readily see that the above amount of renewals, and interest compounded, I paid a little over one-half of one per cent. per annum to the bank, which amounted to \$20, but at the present rate of war tax stamps I am called upon to pay two cents on every \$50 renewal bank note, which calls for a sum of \$15 per year on my indebtedness. During this last year I paid near \$35 more than my notes called for in interest and I am now paying interest and war tax on the above \$35 as well. Does our present finance minister ever expect us to pay any income tax while we are kept down by paying thus on our indebtedness? Is it lawful that the banks should call upon us to pay this tax, if at all, more than once a year?—Farmer.

[Note.—The act requires that when a promissory note is given to a bank it must have affixed to it the required amount in stamps; the giver of the note is responsible for the stamping, not the receiver, and if the bank accepts a note which is not properly stamped it is liable to a penalty of \$100. Renewal of a note, so far as the stamp tax is concerned, is equivalent to an original note, as indeed it is in fact and in law.—Editor.]

Political Quicksand

The Editor.—I would just like to make a few remarks about an article in the last Guide, entitled, "Another Progressive Switches." Mr. Binette says that he is crossing the floor of the house to the Liberals because he is convinced that the Progressive party is built on sand.

Now, in the last election campaign how often did we hear this story: Our two old parties cannot show how they attain their position. Some "invisible hand" furnishes the funds to put their members into power, and no matter what platform they say they stand on, that same "invisible hand" pulls the strings and expects and makes the members do as they are bid after they get in. Our Progressive party is financed by individual contributions from men and women who believe they have at last discovered a way to send representatives to look after the affairs of Canada who will be free to act in the best interests of all and with no "invisible hand" to pull the strings. The financing of the campaign is the foundation of these so-called parties. Naturally there is some sand in all things, but the quicksand in the Progressive party is made up of those who went to the people with a story of independent action (no invisible strings), were elected and now betray their electors by deliberately switching before resigning and giving these same electors a chance to approve or disapprove of their actions. Of course it is not to be expected that all would be faithful, but before another election we shall know how much quicksand has still to be washed away before we can complete a good, clean solid wall. Differences are bound to arise in all parties, but with our open above-board foundation these can be adjusted and overcome. Yours for a quicksandless Progressive party.—(Mrs.) F. Craig, Kinistino.

Wheat Prices

The Editor.—I would like to ask a couple of questions through your valuable paper:

How is it that we are taking from 10 to 14 cents a bushel less for our wheat than what the same wheat sells for in the United States, while a certain amount of this wheat sold in the States is sold for export the same as in Canada? If a wheat board was formed would it not eliminate most of this difference and also could not Canada, Australia and the Argentine get together and agree on a standard price for No. 1 hard wheat?—J. A. Leutsinger.

[Note.—We have a large number of letters on hand which transgress the rule of The Forum regarding length. We cannot print unduly long letters and we must repeat that correspondents who observe the rules of The Forum will be given preference.—Editor.]

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The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., January 26, 1923.

WHEAT—Markets have been very dull, with apparently little outside interest in values. Sales have been light and the producer, as well as the public generally, appears to be adopting a holding attitude. There appears to have been little export business done, although from time to time exporters are buyers of small lots of May against sales made of wheat already in the East and hedged here. Generally speaking, however, the purchaser is also holding off, buying perhaps a little in southern markets but certainly not buying much here, so that it would appear that prices are on debatable ground with little chance of much action either way until something happens to dislodge some of the held wheat or force buyers into the market. The cash demand is poor with high-grade wheat getting near to a carrying charge under the May future.

OATS—Market has been dull and trade within narrow range, with prices showing an easier tendency in sympathy with wheat. The cash demand remains very dull and both domestic and export business seems to be at a standstill.

BARLEY—Some reselling by export houses early in the week responsible for a decline of about 1½ cents per bushel. Market seems steady around present levels and some odd lots reported worked for export during last day or two. Cash demand slow with spreads unchanged.

RYE—Prices show a decline of 1½ cents from a week ago. Trade has been very light and market seems firm around present levels.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	Jan. 22 to 27 inclusive	Week Year
	22 23 24 25 26 27	Ago Ago
Wheat—		
May 112	111 112 112 112 111	113 115
July 111	111 112 112 112 111	113 112
Oats—		
May 48	48 48 48 48 48	49 46
July 47	47 47 47 47 47	47 46
Barley—		
May 58	58 58 58 58 57	58 59
July 58	58 58 58 58 58	58 58
Flax—		
May 217	217 217 217 217 217	218 219
July 213	213 213 213 213 213	215 216
Rye—		
May 83	84 84 84 83 83	85 89
July 83	82 83 83 83 82	84 84

MINNEAPOLIS CLOSING PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.17 to \$1.26; No. 1 northern, \$1.15 to \$1.25; No. 2 dark northern \$1.14 to \$1.21; No. 2 northern, \$1.12 to \$1.20; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.10 to \$1.18; No. 3 northern, \$1.07 to \$1.17. Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.16 to \$1.25; No. 1 hard, \$1.14 to \$1.18; Minnesota and South Dakota—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.14 to \$1.17; No. 1 hard, \$1.12 to \$1.15; No. 1 amber durum, \$1.06 to \$1.09; No. 1 durum, 98c to \$1.00; No. 2 amber durum, \$1.04 to \$1.08; No. 2 durum, 96c to 99c; No. 3 amber durum, \$1.01 to \$1.06; No. 3 durum, 94c to 98c. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 64½c to 65c; No. 3 yellow, 63½c to 64c; No. 2 mixed, 63½c to 64c; No. 3 mixed, 62½c to 63c. Oats—No. 2 white, 39½c to 41½c; No. 3 white, 38½c to 40½c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 56c to 59c; medium to good, 53c to 55c; lower grades, 50c to 52c. Rye—No. 2, 80½c to 81c; Flaxseed—No. 1, \$2.81½ to \$2.83½.

WINNIPEG

The Livestock Department of the U.G.G. Ltd., report as follows for week ending January 26:

Receipts this week: Cattle, 3,471; hogs, 4,949; sheep, 383. Last week: Cattle, 2,955; hogs, 5,756; sheep, 330.

The market on cattle this week has been fairly steady on the good grades of butcher steers and feeders, but the prices on the poorer grades of steers and on all she stuff has been a shade weaker. This is caused by the weaker tone on all other markets.

We beg to quote the following prices: Fat cows are selling from 3½c to 3¾c with a few tops at 4c; fat heifers from 4c to 4½c with a few good ones at 5c.

Hogs have gone off a quarter since last quotation and are selling unsettled at 9½c for thick smooths with a 10 per cent. premium over that price for selects.

Sheep and lamb receipts continue very light, prices holding firm with last week, choice lambs bringing from 10c to 11c; choice sheep from 6c to 7c.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering

cattle shipments. This is very important.

The following are present quotations:
 Prime butcher steers \$5.50 to \$6.00
 Good to choice steers 5.00 to 5.50
 Medium to good steers 4.75 to 5.00
 Common steers 3.50 to 4.00
 Choice feeder steers 4.00 to 4.65
 Common feeder steers 3.00 to 3.50
 Choice stocker steers 3.50 to 4.25
 Common stocker steers 3.00 to 3.50
 Choice butcher heifers 4.50 to 5.00
 Fair to good heifers 3.50 to 4.50
 Medium heifers 3.00 to 3.50
 Choice stock heifers 2.50 to 3.00
 Choice butcher cows 3.50 to 3.75
 Fair to good cows 3.00 to 3.50
 Breedy stock cows 2.00 to 2.50
 Canner cows 1.00 to 1.50
 Choice veal calves 6.50 to 8.00
 Common calves 4.00 to 4.50
 Heavy bull calves 3.00 to 4.00

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET

No Canadians at Glasgow. Scotch 14½c to 16½c; Irish 11c to 12½c.
 No Canadians at Birkenhead. Irish 21c



This soldier-settler, Frank Alcock, Sanford, Man., can show a reason for his belief in better livestock.

Both these calves have received the same treatment since birth. The small one is from a scrub bull, the larger one from a pure-bred. There is only two weeks difference in their ages, but at six months the grade is nearly twice the weight of the scrub.

BRITISH BACON MARKET

Canadian prime 88s to 94s; lean 90s to 100s; leanest 92s to 100s. Prices irregular and market quiet. American slow, 75s

to 86s. Irish small supply 117s to 130s. Danish 108s to 114s. Danish killings, 57,590, heavy.

EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG—Eggs: Market is lower under increased receipts of fresh eggs. Dealers are now quoting country shippers 35c to 38c delivered. Jobbing to the trade specials and extras mixed, 45c to 50c; storage extras and firsts mixed, 36c; seconds, 28c to 29c. There were 11 inspections for the week. A mixed car of storage firsts and seconds reported rolling Toronto on consignment and also a car for Montreal. Poultry: Market quiet, unchanged.

REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW—Eggs: Fresh eggs are coming forward slowly. Dealers are quoting country shippers 40c to 60c loss off. Storage extras, 33c; firsts, 28c; seconds, 25c. Fresh specials are reported being retailed at 65c to 75c, storage extras, 40c; firsts, 35c; seconds 30c. In the North Battleford section fresh eggs are very scarce, dealers paying 60c to producers, and these are being retailed at 65c. Poultry: No movement or quotations.

EDMONTON—Eggs: This market is firm, local receipts are light, but increasing steadily. Dealers quoting country shippers on a graded basis extras, 40c; firsts, 35c. Two cars of British Columbia fresh are due and expected to retail at 50c; storage stocks moving very slowly. Three car loads are being moved to Eastern points which will help clear the local situation. Poultry: Unchanged.

CALGARY—Eggs: Market weak, receipts light. Dealers are reported receiving generous quantities of British Columbia fresh, they are costing 35c. Local quotations for strictly fresh 35c delivered. Poultry: Market quiet, practically no business moving.

WINNIPEG PRODUCE

The following quotations, as reported in the Free Press, are approximate only:

Butter and Eggs—Creamery butter, solid, small lots, f.o.b., Winnipeg, 39c to 40c. Eggs, from country merchants, f.o.b., Winnipeg, 25c to 26c; storage, 26c to 28c; strictly new laid, price to farmers, 38c.

Poultry—(Dressed, f.o.b. Winnipeg). Turkeys, No. 1 stock, 18c to 20c; chickens, over 5 lbs., 16c to 18c; chickens, 5 lbs. and under, 14c to 16c; fowl, over 5 lbs., 16c to 18c; fowl, 4 to 5 lbs., 12c to 14c; Fowl, under 4 lbs., 8c to 11c; old roosters, 8c to 10c; ducks, 14c to 16c; geese, 15c to 16c.

SOUTH ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK

Estimated receipts at the Union Stockyards today were: Cattle, 1,400; calves, 1,200; hogs, 15,000; sheep, 2,000. Beef steers range \$6.00 to \$9.00; bulk \$7.00 to \$8.25. Cows—heifers, range \$2.75 to \$7.50; bulk \$4.00 to \$6.00. Canners and cutters, range \$2.50 to \$3.50; bulk \$2.50 to \$3.25. Bulls, range \$3.50 to \$4.50; bulk \$4.00 to \$4.25. Veal calves, range \$5.00 to \$9.50; bulk \$5.50 to \$9.00. Stock feeding steers, range \$4.00 to \$7.50; bulk \$6.00 to \$6.75. Hogs, range \$6.50 to \$8.10; bulk \$7.50 to \$8.00. Lambs, range \$10.00



J. C. Kemp, Saltcoats, Sask., does a little home butchering.

and 414 sheep. The market on Friday was slow owing to light receipts, the bulk of sales consisting of left overs of medium quality, which were returned to country points as stockers and feeders. Good to choice butcher steers sold from \$4.25 to \$5.50; medium to good \$2.60 to \$3.00; good calves, \$3.50; good stockers and feeders, \$3.25 to \$4.00; common, \$2.50; good stocker heifers, \$2.25 to \$3.00. Good lambs, \$11; good yearlings, \$9.00; ewes, \$6.75. Thick smooth hogs sold at \$9.50 and a few select bacon at \$10.45 off cars weights.

Alfalfa Seed Supply

The Dakota Farmer has canvassed the situation in the Northwestern American states with respect to the yield of alfalfa seed last year with the idea of arriving at an idea of the available supply and the probable price for spring seeding in 1923.

Generally speaking the seasonal peculiarities which marked the season in Western Canada prevailed in the alfalfa seed - producing states. The abundance of moisture early in the summer produced an excess of growth which is detrimental to the maximum seed production. Drought commenced about blossoming time which further seriously retarded seed development. Prices vary so greatly that it is difficult to strike an average. What growers indicate as the price they expect to get, and prices that are being offered by seed buyers, differ by such a wide margin that many will be doomed to disappointment. Forty cents per pound seems to be a fair average with about as many growers quoting 50c as 30c.

While many capitalistic concerns have scarcely been able to preserve their resources in this period of industrial depression, the labor co-operators of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, continue to show a substantial surplus on the operation of their big undertaking. The balance sheet of their Sydney Mines Society for six months shows sales of \$552,245.07 and profits amounting to \$57,250.82. Over 200 new members were added to the society, making a total membership of 2,321. Dividends of 10 per cent. were distributed to members, while non-members received a 5 per cent. dividend on their purchases.

During the past 16 years this sturdy co-operative society has had aggregate sales amounting to over \$7,000,000. On this turnover it has returned to its patrons in dividends more than \$750,000, besides paying interest upon the capital invested and accumulating a reserve fund of \$26,100.

The achievements of the Cape Breton miners are just a part of the nationwide progress by which Canadian co-operators are setting a stimulating example for co-operators in the United States.

Dr. J. A. Ruddick, Dominion dairy commissioner, and W. A. Wilson, manager Saskatchewan Co-operative Creamery Co., are now en route to New Zealand and Australia, whither they have been sent by the Federal Department of Agriculture to look into the methods followed in that country with a view to improving Canadian practice.

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, January 22 to 27, inclusive

WHEAT PRICES						
Jan. 22 to Jan. 27, inclusive						
Date	1 N	2 N	3 N	4	5	6
Jan. 22	107	106	104	99	92	85
23	107	106	103	98	91	84
24	108	106	104	99	92	85
25	108	106	104	99	92	85
26	108	106	104	99	92	85
27	107	106	103	98	91	84
Week Ago	109	107	105	100	93	86
Year Ago	118	115	105	98	91	84

Date	WHEAT		OATS		BARLEY		FLAX		RYE
	Feed	2 CW	3 CW	Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	1 NW	2 CW	
Jan. 22	76	46	42	42	40	38	217	213	189
23	75	46	42	42	40	38	216	212	189
24	76	46	42	42	40	38	216	212	189
25	76	47	42	42	40	39	216	212	189
26	76	47	42	42	40	39	216	212	189
27	75	47	42	42	40	39	216	212	189
Week Ago	77	47	42	42	40	39	218	214	191
Year Ago	78	45	42	42	41	40	191	186	161

Index to Classified Advertisements

Livestock.	Situations Wanted.
Poultry.	Lumber, Fence Posts,
Seeds.	etc.
Farm Lands.	Solicitors—Patent and
Hay and Feed.	Legal.
Farm Machinery and	Dyers and Cleaners.
Autos.	Honey, Syrup, Fruits,
Nursery Stock.	Vegetables, etc.
Hides, Furs and Tan-	General Miscellaneous.
ning.	Produce.
Situations Vacant.	

LIVESTOCK See also General Miscellaneous

BARGAINS IN PRACTICAL BOOKS FOR STOCKMEN	Reg. Price	Sale Price
Beginnings in Animal Husbandry, C. S. Plumb	\$1.50	\$1.10
Productive Feeding of Farm Animals, F. W. Woll	3.20	2.75
Feeds and Feeding, Henry & Morrison	4.00	3.00
Common Diseases of Farm Animals, Dr. R. A. Craig	3.20	2.75

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REGISTERED PERCHERONS—STALLION, mares and foals. Ayrshires—Yearling heifer. Shetlands—Stallion, mares, geldings, fillies. Choice. John Teece, Abernethy, Sask. 48-10

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AUCTION SALE OF PERCHERONS, FEB. 22, Maple Valley Farm, of stallions, mares, colts, fillies, from nine months to nine years. See bills or write for catalog. J. H. Crowe, Gilbert Plains, Man. 4-3

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FOR SALE—PERCHERON STALLIONS AND mares. Overstocked. P. C. Meyer, Gilbert Plains, Man. 5-3

REGISTERED CLYDESDALE STALLION, class A, six years. Sell or exchange. R. Redpath, Strasbourg, Sask. 5-2

SELL OR TRADE FOR PERCHERON STAL- lion, registered Shorthorn, cows, heifers, bull. J. M. Craig, Congress, Sask. 2-4

FOR SALE—FIVE PURE-BRED BELGIAN stallions. Part terms given. J. J. O'Brien, Grandora, Sask. 4-5

A BARGAIN—GOOD PERCHERON STALLION. Also 2,000 bushels clean Banner seed oats. J. P. Jenien, Bengough, Sask. 4-5

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CATTLE—Various

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MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, 20-22 POUNDS, \$8.00. T. P. Lewis, Claresholm, Alta. 4-2

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Plymouth Rocks

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BARRED ROCKS—THE INVINCIBLES—600 satisfied customers, exhibition cockers, \$5.00, \$7.50 up; 201 egg-line, \$3.50, \$5.00; pullets, \$2.00 up. Complete satisfaction guaranteed. Chas. Williamson, Vanguard, Sask. 5-5

SIXTY GUARANTEED CHOICE PURE-BRED Barred Rock cockers, \$3.00 and \$2.00; yearling hens, \$1.25; pullets, \$1.50. Mrs. John McGintie, Tofteld, Alta. 2-6

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BARRED ROCKS—COMBINING BEAUTY, weight, egg production, cockers, \$3.00, \$5.00; hens, \$3.00. Mrs. Alfred Wilson, Lashburn, Sask. 5-3

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERS, LARGE, healthy birds, nicely barred, good laying strain, \$3.00; two for \$5.00. H. Baker, Box 78, Nutana, Sask. 5-2

SELLING—BARRED ROCK COCKERS, LARGE birds, from University heaviest winter laying strains, \$2.50; two, \$4.50; three, \$6.00. C. Genge, Glidden, Sask. 5-5

BARRED ROCKS, PURE-BRED, WON OVER 100 prizes, Regina, Brandon, Toronto, Detroit, 10-15 egg production. Cockers, \$5.00; two for \$9.00. Maple Leaf Poultry Yards, Regina. 4-2

BARRED ROCK COCKERS, SELECTED, \$2.50 and \$3.50. R. Ludlow & Sons, Assiniboia, Sask. 4-2

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SELLING—CHOICE BARRED ROCK COCKERS, \$2.50 and \$3.00. Robt. Drysdale, Brandon, Man. 3-3

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK cockers, \$1.75 each. S. Beattie, Moorepark, Man. 3-3

LARGE, DARK BARRED ROCK COCKERS, LAYING strain, \$4.00. J. T. Batesian, Lumsden, Sask. 4-5

SELLING—PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK cockers, best laying strain, \$3.00; two for \$5.00. Jas. Johnston, Wilkie, Sask. 4-6

BEAUTIFUL WHITE ROCK COCKERS, \$2.50 Ora Edwards, Box 19, Cheadle, Alta. 3-3

PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERS, \$2.00 each. Eugene Freeman, Battrum, Sask. 4-2

Anconas

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED R. C. AND S. C. AN- conas cockers, heavy laying strains, \$1.75 each. Foreman Bros., Marmora, Sask. 4-3

Leghorns

ROSE COMB OR SINGLE COMB BROWN LEG- horn cockers, from my birds which took first, second and third at Swift Current. Cross them with any kind and get pullets that will lay. \$3.00 each; \$5.00 two. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 4-5

OWING TO FIRE—ORDERS FOR COCKERS were destroyed. Anyone who ordered and failed to receive shipment, should write J. Stewart, Druggist, Prince Albert, Sask. The matter will be attended to without delay.

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED S. C. BROWN LEG- horns, \$2.50 each, of good laying strain and exhibition quality. J. A. Letch, Strathclair, Man. 5-5

SINGLE COMBS, CHOICE BROWN LEGHORN and Minor cockers, \$1.50; fancy, \$2.50. Paramount Stock Farm, Craigville, Alta. 5-3

TOM BARRON 282-EGG STRAIN LEGHORNS and Wyandottes: 70 pullets averaged 209 in 12 months. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man. 4-7

PURE-BRED-TO-LAY SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn cockers for quick sale. Sacrifice \$2.00. Sam Heggen, Estevan, Sask. 1-5

FERRIS' 300-EGG STRAIN WHITE LEGHORN cockers, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. Joe T. Rokos, Stronie, Alta. 4-5

BUFF LEGHORN COCKERS, GOOD LAYING strain, \$3.00 each. Ralph Kramer, Midale, Sask. 4-2

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERS, dark, \$2.00. Leo Cutler, Travers, Alta. 5-2

Wyandottes

STRONG, VIGOROUS WHITE WYANDOTTE cockers, from carefully selected bred-to-lay stock, which won second prize last winter, Saskatoon Poultry Show, highly approved by government poultry inspector, excellent winter laying strain, \$5.00 to \$10. Robert J. Anderson, Conquest, Sask. 5-2

SELLING—WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERS, from government selected stock, \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00 each, satisfaction or money back. J. A. Larson, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta. 3-3

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN- dotte cockers, bred-to-lay, \$3.00, \$5.00, \$7.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. D. Farquharson, Provost, Alta. 4-3

PURE WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERS four at \$5.00 pair; parents bought from Martin's best flocks, Regal-Doreas. Alfred Wells, Evesham, Sask. 4-2

PRIZE-WINNING PURE-BRED WHITE WYAN- dotte cockers, \$2.50. Martin Young, Nokomis, Sask. 5-2

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERS, \$3.00 AND \$5.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. A. B. LaRose, Tyvan, Sask. 5-4

BRONZE TOMS, 22 POUNDS, \$8.00; HENS, \$5.00; pure White Wyandotte cockers, \$3.00. Jos. Haasett, Piapot, Sask. 5-2

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN- dotte cockers, \$2.00. Mrs. Henry Moore, Delia, Alta. 5-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE Wyandotte cockers, laying strain, \$2.00. Robt. Haas, Outlook, Sask. 5-2

CHOICE, PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE Wyandotte cockers, \$1.75; three for \$5.00. Peter Frostad, Kincaid, Sask. 5-2

PURE-BRED WYANDOTTE COCKERS, GOOD laying strain, \$5.00 each. H. M. Harvey, Tribune, Sask. 4-2

CHOICE PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE Wyandotte cockers, \$2.00 each, three for \$5.00, five for \$8.00. L. H. Newville, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 4-2

THOROUGHbred ROSE WYANDOTTE COCK- ers, best Martin 282 strain, \$3.00 each. Walter Johnson, Melval, Sask. 3-4

SELLING—ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE cockers, from 285-egg Regal-Doreas strain, \$2.00. C. L. Cutting, Glenside, Sask. 5-3

SELLING—A FEW CHOICE WHITE WYAN- dotte cockers, \$1.75 each. J. Vipond, Griffin, Sask. 2-5

SELLING—ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE cockers, \$2.50, \$2.00 each. G. Stoneman, Uren, Sask. 4-2

PURE ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE cockers, Martin strain, eight pounds, \$3.00. Mrs. Lester, Neepawa, Man. 4-3

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- ers, University strain, \$2.00 each. Mrs. Christine Hanson, Viscount, Sask. 4-2

CHOICE SILVER-LACED WYANDOTTE COCK- ers, \$3.00 each. Henry Meyer, Gilbert Plains, Man. 4-4

SELLING—PURE-BRED SILVER-LACED WY- andotte cockers, \$2.50 each. Jas. C. B. Nicolson, Semans, Sask. 4-2

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN- dotte cockers, \$2.00 each; three for \$5.00. Arcola Flour Mills, Arcola, Sask. 4-3

PURE BRED BLACK WYANDOTTE COCKERS, \$2.50 each. Ed. Williams, Altamont, Man. 4-3

SILVER-LACED WYANDOTTE COCKERS, \$2.50 each. Ross Sarvin, Paisley Brook, Sask. 4-2

CHOICE PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE cockers, \$2.00. C. Minshull, Pierson, Man. 2-4

Orpingtons

HARDY'S BUFF ORPINGTONS ARE WESTERN Canada's leading exhibition utility strain, winners of best display, many special prizes and cups at Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon and Lloydminster shows; yearling hens, \$3.00; cockers, \$5.00, \$7.50, \$10. E. M. Hardy, Tofteld, Alta. 3-5

SELLING—PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON cockers, \$3.00 each; two for \$5.00; also year-old hens \$1.00 each. Wm. M. Spence, Rosetown, Sask. 4-2

PURE-BRED PRIZE-WINNING BUFF ORPING- ton cockers, heavy winter layers, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. R. Hutchinson, Wapella, Sask. 4-3

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTONS, COCKERS, hardy strain, \$3.00; two for \$5.00. Mrs. Frank Hull, Tofteld, Alberta. 4-2

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON PULLETS, laying strain, \$1.50; cockers, \$2.50. Mrs. E. A. Keller, Cayley, Alta. 4-6

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERS, extra good laying strain, \$5.00 pair. Arthur Knight, Keeler, Sask. 3-4

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERS, from splendid winter layers, seven to 8½ pounds, \$3.00 to \$4.00. H. A. Sorensen, Killam, Alta. 3-4

POORMAN'S WHITE ORPINGTON COCK- ers, large, vigorous laying strain, \$3.00; two for \$5.00. Mrs. Amos Scott, Laura, Sask. 4-2

CLARK'S PRIZE-WINNING STRAIN BUFF Orpington cockers, \$5.00 and \$3.00; trils, \$13 and \$8.00. Wm. Coleman, Vanguard, Sask. 5-3

BUFF ORPINGTONS—ALL OUR PRIZE-WIN- ning stock for sale. Singles and pens. Send for list. McArthur Farms, Wolseley Ave., Winnipeg. 4-2

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERS, FROM GOOD winter layers, \$2.00 each. John Marshall, Delia, Alta. 5-2

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERS, \$2.00 each. A. Demasson, Regent, Man. 3-5

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERS, \$2.50. J. A. Milne, Balfour, Sask. 4-2

PURE-BRED WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERS, \$2.00. W. D. Wilkins, Shaunavon, Sask. 4-2

Rhode Islands

HOME OF THE RHODE ISLAND REDS—MY Reds won more prizes than any Reds in the West, winning over 140 this season, utility and exhibition, including 22 at Provincial Show, B.C., January, 1923. 200 bred-to-lay Rose and Single Comb cockers, \$5.00; eggs, \$3.00; baby chicks, \$35 100. R. N. Clerke, Box X, Vernon, B.C. 5-5

RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERS, ROSE Comb, fine colors, extra laying strain, government approved, \$5.00. Lyle Poultry Farm, Gleichen, Alta. 2-4

GORDON'S SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND Reds, winners Guelph, Brandon, Winnipeg, Neepawa, Assiniboia. Write your wants. Gordon, Transcona, Man. 2-5

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE Island Red cockers at \$3.00 each, Saskatchewan University heavy-laying strain. J. J. Barber, Woodrow, Sask. 4-5

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS, FROM my Saskatoon prize winners, good laying strain, choice cockers, \$3.00 and up; pullets, \$2.00 and up. Mrs. Wm. Hanson, Tessier, Sask. 5-6

PURE ROSE COMB RED COCKERS, \$3.00 each; satisfaction guaranteed. E. N. Breault, Richmond, Sask. 5-3

ROSE AND SINGLE COMB COCKERS, LAY- ing strain, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. Frank Holmes, Broadway, Saskatoon, Sask. 5-3

PURE RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERS, SINGLE Comb, \$2.00 each. Eugene Freeman, Battrum, Sask. 4-2

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockers, \$3.00; two, \$5.50. Alex. Goodbrand, Youngstown, Alberta. 5-2

RHODE ISLAND REDS, SPLENDID COCK- ers, from exhibition laying strain, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. Andrew G. Mitchell, Radisson, Sask. 3-5

R. I. REDS, EITHER COMB, EARLY HATCHED, \$1.50, \$2.00; Toulouse ganders, \$4.00. H. E. Richards, Bagot, Man. 3-3

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Dark Red cockers, laying strain, \$3.50; two, \$6.00. W. Cassan, Medora, Man. 1-5

SELLING—RHODE ISLAND REDS, COCK- ers, both combs, \$2.00. Marret Clark, Grand View, Man. 4-3

CHOICE SINGLE COMB RED COCKERS, \$3.00; two, \$5.00. Value guaranteed. Gus Pearson, Macoun, Sask. 4-6

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB DARK RED COCK- ers, from laying strain, \$3.00; two, \$6.00. E. Compher, Rosemary, Alta. 5-3

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockers, \$2.50 each. R. MacGregor, Craik, Sask. 5-3

SELLING—ROSE COMB RED COCKERS, \$4.00; three, \$10. A. Hooley, Eyebrow, Sask. 4-3

The Grain Growers' Guide

DOGS, FOXES AND PET STOCK

WOLFHOUNDS—CATCHERS, KILLERS OR trailers. Some registered Russian wolfhounds, registered greyhounds and foxhounds. Get a foxhound to hunt or scent with your killers. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 5-5

COLLIES—HEELERS, GOOD WATCH DOGS. Males, \$7.00; females, \$5.00. Leste. T. Currie, Viking, Alta. 4-2

FOR SALE—TWO WOLFHOUNDS, PART trained, \$35 takes the pair. Harold J. Madsen, Wauchope, Sask. 4-2

WANTED—GOOD WOLFHOUNDS. O. Euteneler, Dilke, Sask. 4-2

SEEDS See also General Miscellaneous

Registered Seed Grain

REGISTERED MARQUIS WHEAT, SECOND and third generation; also Victory oats, Premont flax and improved Squaw corn. Proven high-yielding strains. We have hundreds of testimonials from highly satisfied customers. We are selling this seed at a price where every farmer can afford to seed his entire acreage. Kjellander Seed Co. Ltd., Wilcox, Sask. 3-6

VICTORY AND BANNER OATS—WE ARE IN the market to buy several car loads registered and improved Victory and Banner oats. Must be absolutely free from wild oats. Send us at least two-pound sample. Kjellander Seed Co. Ltd., Wilcox, Sask. 4-5

SELLING—REGISTERED SEED GRAIN Prices to suit the times. Thos. Morrison, Argyle, Man. 2-8

Various

FARGO BRAND SEED

WRITE for 1923 catalog on Northern grown Field Seed, Seed Grain and Garden Seed. Send us a list of ten names of your neighbors interested in purchasing high quality seed, and we will send you one of our Farmer's Record and Account Books. Send this clipping with your letter.

FARGO SEED HOUSE
FARGO, N.D. U.S.A.

USE CAMPBELL'S SEEDS

TESTED for Western Canada's climatic condi- tions and proven by TEST THE BEST IN THE WEST. Vegetable and flower seeds, nursery stock and perennials. Write today for our 1923 seed and plant catalog.

THE CAMPBELL FLORAL AND SEED CO., 224A-8th Ave. W., CALGARY, Alta.

FREE—SAMPLE FLOWER SEEDS FOR TEN names of your neighbors whom we can send 1923 catalog northern-grown field and garden seeds. Kata rust-resistant wheat. Acclimated Early Flint corn. Valke-Christensen Co., Minot, North Dakota. 4-5

MCKENZIE SEED—OUR STOCKS ARE READY; pedigreed and highly reselected, ready to seed. Do not buy until you receive our catalog, which is free for the asking. A. E. McKenzie Co. Ltd., Brandon and Calgary. 4-5

SEED AND FEED OATS FOR SALE, CAR LOTS. Also car Ruby wheat. James Partridge, Carnduff, Sask. 3-5

Wheat

OUR STRAIN OF MARQUIS IS THE RESULTS of 13 years careful hand selection as member of the C.S.G.A. First generation, Registered, \$3.70 bag; second generation, Registered, \$2.90 bag; hot registered, \$1.30 per bushel. Chas. N. Lintott, Raymore, Sask. 1-5

SELLING—IMPROVED MARQUIS WHEAT, second and third generation, clean, pure and true to type, price \$1.40 per bushel, sacked. Also improved Banner oats, clean, plump sample, price 55 cents per bushel, sacked. Gordon Lintott, Raymore, Sask. 5-5

SELLING—EARLY TRIUMPH WHEAT, HEAVY yielder, cost \$30 bushel from Seager Wheeler, 1921; in two-bushel bags, cleaned, \$4.00 bag, f.o.b. Davis, Sask. F. White, 328 McGee St., Winnipeg. 4-2

IMPROVED KITCHENER SEED WHEAT, GUAR- anteed pure, free from noxious weeds, reselected, sacked, f.o.b. Perdue, \$2.00 bushel. Young pure-bred Toulouse ganders, prize winners, \$6.00. George McKenzie, Perdue, Sask. 4-3

SELLING—KUBANKA WHEAT, SAMPLE TEN cents. Berkshires, university stock. Lacrosse tractor plows, breaker bottoms, six shares; tractor, Albert Schnurr, Pangman, Sask. 4-2

CHOICE KITCHENER WHEAT, GROWN FROM Seager Wheeler's first generation pedigreed seed, \$1.30 bushel, cleaned; sacks extra. H. Wiseman, Jenner, Alta. 4-2

SELLING—RUBY WHEAT, CHOICE, \$1.45, bags included. Special terms 50 bushels or more. W. H. C. Sinclair, Swan River, Man. 4-5

SELLING—RED BOBS SEED WHEAT, IM- proved strains, Supreme and No. 43, \$1.50 per bushel, sacked. Percy Wheeler, Rosetown, Sask. 4-3

RUBY WHEAT, ONE NORTHERN, \$1.25 bushel; bags extra. Chas. Shadbolt, Benito, Man. 4-2

RUBY WHEAT, RECLEANED, \$1.45 BUSHEL. E & W Darnbrough, Laura, Sask. 51U

Oats

6,000 BUSHELS AMERICAN BANNER AND Victory seed oats. This is exceptional quality, free from wild oats and other foul seeds. Must be sold by March 15. Also quantity of sweet clover and rye grass. W. G. Weeks, Imperial, Sask. 4-2

WANTED—CAR LOAD SEED OATS—SEND sample and price, f.o.b. shipping point, to H. R. Reynolds, sec., Otterburne U.F.M., Otterburne, Man. 4-2

SELLING—ONE CAR AMERICAN BANNER seed oats, cleaned, government test 100, 55 cents. John Bruce, Arcola, Sask. 4-2

SELLING—SEED OATS, FEED OATS, BALED, hay. Lowest prices. Walter Greer, Lashburn, Sask. 3-11

SELLING—4,000 BUSHELS VICTORY SEED oats, cleaned, price 50 cents bushel, f.o.b. Angusville. Wm. Burgess, Foxwarren, Man. 4-4

FOR SALE—LEADER SEED OATS. FOR particulars, write Louis Adolph, Gull Lake, Sask. 5-2

SELLING—CAR OF AMERICAN BANNER oats. Price and sample, write E. Doughman, Midale, Sask. 4-2

FOR SALE—CAR OF VICTORY SEED OATS. 50 cents bushel. J. M. Walker, Quill Lake, Sask. 5-2

SELLING—THREE CARS BANNER OATS. Apply Richards Bros., Lashburn, Sask. 5-5

WANTED—CAR SEED, CAR FEED OATS. Send sample and price to Robert Shaw, Oyen, Alta. 4-2

VICTORY OATS, RECLEANED, READY FOR drill, \$1.00 bushel. Hanneuse, Wayne, Alta. 4-4

OATS—SEED, TWO CARS, PRICE 55 CENTS bushel, f.o.b. Biggar. F. T. Facer, Biggar, Sask. 4-2

Spelt

SEED SPELT, RECLEANED, \$1.50 PER 100 pounds, bagged. Walter Gates, Estevan, Sask. 3-3

The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tuft



Visits From Relatives

Merstace has a dozen aunts, a nephew and a niece, nine sisters and a brother's wife with thirteen kids apiece. They come in on him by the score and eat his cupboard bare, they camp until his dining-room presents a vacant stare. Sometimes he kills a fatted goose and buys a barrel of plums to feed his wife and little kids; but in an auntie comes, and on her trail an uncle's wife, a nephew from the East, a cousin and a sister's son all looking for a feast. The goose and plums are soon devoured with other kinds of store; they only leave when they are sure Merstace has no more. One day I said, "Merk, you're a chump to entertain so free; such ultra-kindness, I'm afraid, does not abound in me!" "It isn't kindness," Merk replied, "the tribe are all my folks; I feel that I am duty bound to carry all these yokes. These folks are flesh and blood with me and none too rich at that; I cannot say, as I would like, 'Hey, uncle, here's your hat!' Well, I don't know; Merk may be right but I contend he's wrong. I have a table and a bed for 'folks' who come along; my Uncle Pete, and Auntie Sue, and Cousins Will and Min are welcome as the flowers in May when'er they happen in, but let 'folks' come in scads and crowds, in regiments and flocks, I fear I'd take to hurling bricks, and rolling-pins and rocks! There is a limit, I contend, indeed I think I know; beyond that limit I propose to never, never go!

Grass Seed

HUBAM SWEET CLOVER SEED
 SELLING—Annual White Blossom variety, \$30 bushel; 10 lbs., \$6.00; less than 10 lbs., 70c per lb. Prepaid any station or post office. Bags free. Cash with order.
 A. JARVIS, P.O. Box 33, AURORA, ONT.

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, CLEANED,
 hulled, scarified, guaranteed strain that has never been winter killed. Extra No. 1, 12 cents pound; No. 1, 10 cents pound; f.o.b. Guernsey; sacks extra. Government tested. Special rates for large orders and car lots. Sample free. Rye and brome grass, 10 cents pound. Guernsey Seed Centre, Box 118, Guernsey, Sask. 3-6

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED—
 Crown and carefully selected for five years in Saskatchewan, hulled, cleaned, scarified, 10 cents pound, f.o.b. Sinaluta, Sask.; bags included. W. G. Hill & Sons. 50-2

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED,
 Saskatchewan grown, re-cleaned, hulled, scarified, ten cents pound, f.o.b. Imperial Sask., bags included. L. H. Whitelock. 2-5

FOR SALE—WESTERN RYE GRASS, GOVERN-
 ment tested, cleaned and sacked, seven cents per pound, f.o.b. Roche Perce, Sask. Joseph Brinkworth, Roche Perce, Sask. 4-6

GRASS SEED—HIGH GERMINATION, CLIM-
 atized, clean. Western rye, ten cents, and Golden Millet, four cents pound, bags included. R. Ludlow and Sons, Assiniboia, Sask. 4-6

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, NINE
 cents pound, bags included. Ed. Nichol, Trux, Sask. 5-5

WHITE SWEET CLOVER SEED, CLEANED,
 scarified and sacked, ten cents a pound. Sample on request. Wm. Odell, Kincaid, Sask. 5-4

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED,
 cleaned, scarified, 10 cents pound, f.o.b. Govan, Sask., bags included. Geo. Grant. 4-2

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED,
 ten cents pound, bags included. Mark Wren, Cameron (32-2), Man. 3-3

SWEET CLOVER SEED, WHITE BLOSSOM,
 cleaned and scarified, \$10 per 100 pounds, bags included, f.o.b. Muenster, Sask. Jos. Bonas. 3-4

DON'T BUY SWEET CLOVER SEED WITHOUT
 getting my free circular. L. H. Weller, "Specialist," Vera, Sask. 3-5

FARM MACHINERY & AUTOS

BOOKS OF GREAT VALUE TO FARM MECHANICS

	Reg. Price	Sale Price
Traction Farming and Traction Engineering	\$1.75	\$1.50
Agricultural Engineering, J. B. Davidson	1.75	1.35
Farm Engines and How to Run Them, by James H. Stevenson	1.50	1.25
Aeroplane Construction and Operation, Rathbun	2.00	1.00
Automobile Motors and Mechanism, Rathbun	1.50	1.00
Modern Gas Tractor, Victor Page	3.50	3.00
The Book Dept., The Grain Growers' Guide		

SELLING—TWO HORSE BRAND NEW INTERNATIONAL
 No. 44 pivot axle riding corn cultivator, all attachments, including extra thistle cutters; first \$65 takes all. Also new Titan one-horse-power magnet equipped engine for \$30. H. Gorrell, Oxbow, Sask. 4-6

SELLING—SEVEN HORSE STICKNEY EN-
 gine and cordwood sawing machine, in good running order, \$100 complete. Mrs. W. F. Thompson, Herschel, Sask. 4-6

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOUR BOTTOM
 Settle automatic lift engine gang, stubble and breaker bottoms, for six-bottom disc plow. Otto Jacobson, Box 81, Loreburn, Sask. 4-6

SELLING—25 HORSE CROSS COMPOUND
 Reeves steam engine, nearly new; 36-56 Red River separator, good repair. Terms cash. Box 132, Bladworth, Sask. 4-6

EXCHANGE STUMP PULLER AND SET OF
 steel truck wheels for 10 or 12-inch feed grinder, in good condition. Roy Wilson, LeRoy, Sask. 4-6

WANTED—SEPARATOR SUITABLE FOR
 Fordson, perfect condition; Wood Bros. preferred, others considered. G. Allcock, Pasqua, Sask. 5-2

SELLING—GANG PLOW, \$50; SULKEY
 breaker, \$30; International six-horse disc, \$30; Box 109, Liberty, Sask. 3-4

WANTED—UNITED GRAIN GROWERS' FAN-
 ning mill, latest model. Write A. T. Jones, Quill Lake, Sask. 4-5

15-FOOT COCKSHUTT SURFACE PACKER,
 \$90; Massey-Harris 20-run shoe drill, almost new, \$110. L. Box 54, Nutana, Sask. 5-2

FOR SALE—GURNEY 2,000 POUNDS PORT-
 able scales, good as new, for \$30. Alfred Selwyn, Manitou, Man. 4-6

FOR SALE—CHAPMAN WELL DRILL ENGINE
 and tools, in good condition. C. Heron, Ogema, Sask. 5-5

FOR SALE, OR TRADE FOR HORSES, 12-20
 Nilson tractor, in good condition. Millard Wagner, Box 81, Rosetown, Sask. 5-2

FOR SALE CHEAP—WELL DRILL. APPLY
 Dan Tyson, Kramer, Sask. 5-2

WANTED—SHOE DRILL, 20-RUN. JOHN
 Bjorgum, Lac Vert, Sask. 4-6

WILL TRADE HORSES, COWS, MACHINERY
 for Fordson. C. M. Howg, Enchant, Alta. 4-6

WANTED—15-30 TRACTOR, ALSO STEEL
 beam brush breaker. Box 144, Govan, Sask. 5-4

SELLING—HOES FOR MASSEY-HARRIS
 drill, 20-run, \$45. P. E. Alger, Rowlette, Sask. 4-6

RADIO SUPPLIES

RADIO—SEND FOR PLANS OF RECEIVING
 set. Have heard Schenectady, N.Y., Fort Worth, Texas; Los Angeles, Cal., and intermediate points on cheap home-made set that anyone can make. Harold McMullen, Tuganek, Sask. 4-6

SITUATIONS VACANT

HOME WORK—WE WANT RELIABLE FAMIL-
 ies to operate our high-speed automatic knitting machines at home; whole or spare time knitting for the trade; good wages. For all particulars send stamped addressed envelope to the Canadian Wholesale Distributing Co., Dept. G., Orillia Ont. 2-4

SALESMAN WANTED FOR MANITOBA, SAS-
 katchewan and Alberta, to represent "Canada's Greatest Nurseries." Largest list of hardy varieties, recommended by western experimental stations. Highest commissions, exclusive territory, handsome free outfit. Stone and Wellington, Toronto, Ont. 52-9

WANTED—EXPERIENCED REBUILDER OF
 tractors, steam engines and separators for Calgary, Alta. Permanent position to right party. Give experience, references and salary requirement. Address Box 9, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. 5-3

TEACHERS WANTED

WANTED—EITHER MALE OR FEMALE PRO-
 fessional teacher holding first-class certificate, for S.D. No. 3794, for school term commencing March 12, 1923. State salary expected. Apply with full particulars to the Secretary-Treasurer, Robt. Woodrow, Kyleville, Sask. 5-3

WANTED—MALE OR FEMALE TEACHER
 for S.D. No. 818, to commence immediately. State qualifications and experience, also salary wanted. Apply with full particulars to the Secretary-Treasurer, H. Crandall, Chesterwood, Alta. 5-2

FARM LANDS See also General Miscellaneous

IRRIGATED FARMS IN SOUTHERN ALBERTA

In the Famous Vauxhall District. Bow River Irrigation Project—200,000 Acres Irrigable.

A SPECIALLY fine tract of 5,000 acres, all located within seven miles of the railroad station, now ready for water service, selling for a limited time at \$40 to \$65 per acre

WITH FULL WATER RIGHT
 One-fifth cash down; balance in easy equal payments over 18 years, first instalment due at least two years after date of initial payment. Investigate at once.

Canada Land and Irrigation Co. Limited
 Medicine Hat, Alberta

HOME

Vancouver Island will be the home of tens of thousands of people who are now living in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, but are tired of the cold and long for a warmer climate. Ten acres, a cow, some fruit, chickens, near the sea on Vancouver Island. It is ideal. How and when? We will tell you. Write for free illustrated booklet.

FRANCO-CANADIAN COMPANY LTD.
 110 BELMONT HOUSE, VICTORIA, B.C.

WILL RENT, STRATHMORE DISTRICT, TWO
 farms adjoining. One farm has section and one-half, 450 acres summerfallow, 270 acres stubble. The other farm has two sections and one-quarter, 280 acres summerfallow, 200 acres fall rye, 420 acres stubble, 50 acres tame hay, irrigable, balance pasture. Basis one-third crop. Strathmore Farm Co., Strathmore, Alta. 3-3

FOR SALE—HALF-SECTION, 320 ACRES, SIX
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 Storhacks, Sask.: 225 acres summerfallow; chocolate loam and clay subsoil. Soil does not blow. Good buildings, water supply assured school three miles. Please state first letter amount possible to pay down. For price and full particulars, enquire Hughes & Co., Brandon, Man. 4-2

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 Flannels, Underwear, Heavy Cloth, Sweaters. Also do Custom Work. WRITE FOR PRICES.

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Newman, Dominion Cerealists

Continued from Page 15

Merrickville, Lanark Co., Ont., and graduated from the Ontario Agricultural College as the gold medalist of his class in 1903, specializing in biology. In 1905, while on leave from the Seed Growers he took a special course in crops and soils at the Iowa Agricultural College, Ames, Ia., but the most important step in his educational training was a year spent at Svalof, Sweden. This station was then and still is the home of the most scientific grain breeding work in the world. Just prior to that time Dr. Hugo DeVries, of Amsterdam University, Holland, published his book on plant breeding in which he quoted the results of experiments at Svalof to substantiate his mutation theory, which taught, in contradistinction to Darwin's theory of evolution by slow degrees, that new types came into being by sudden changes or mutations. The book created world-wide interest and led this young Canadian to Sweden. Dr. DeVries' enthusiasm in the pursuit of his new mutation theory led him into considerable error in the interpretation of the Svalof experiments. These were exposed in the book, Plant Breeding in Scandinavia, written by Mr. Newman, as the result of his year in Sweden. This book put the quietus on the mutation theory and established an international reputation for Mr. Newman as an accurate scientific observer and a fearless critic. He brought several varieties of grain back from the continent with him, one of which, Victory oats, has come into general use in Canada.

Mr. Newman has a wide acquaintance among seed growers all over Canada. To him belongs the credit of having "discovered" Seager Wheeler, an incident mentioned in Dr. Wheeler's own book, Profitable Grain Growing. He has been many times judge at the most important grain shows on this continent, besides having the open door to the important technical associations to which his work is related. Mr. Newman still operates his own farm at Merricks-ville, Ont., and has produced some Holstein cattle of note. The herd bull in use at the Manitoba Agricultural College was bred by him.

Co-op. Creamery Pays

It pays to co-operate, say the farmers of Idaho.

The Farmers' Co-operative Creamery, of Payette, Idaho, has not only paid all expenses and entirely wiped out its debt, but has in addition paid its farmer patrons a dividend on last year's business amounting to \$11,428. This splendid achievement is all the more remarkable because this co-operative creamery pays the farmers nearly 20 per cent. more for butterfat than most of the Idaho farmers received during the year. In addition to this top price, the dividend distributed to the farmers amounted to over two cents a pound. Furthermore, this co-operative creamery also paid to all its employees, except the manager, a five per cent. bonus and arrangements have been made to pay ten per cent. on all the outstanding stock.

The profits of the co-operative creamery go to the farmers and workers rather than to a few large stockholders, because under co-operation the producers furnish or hire their own capital rather than let capital hire and control them.

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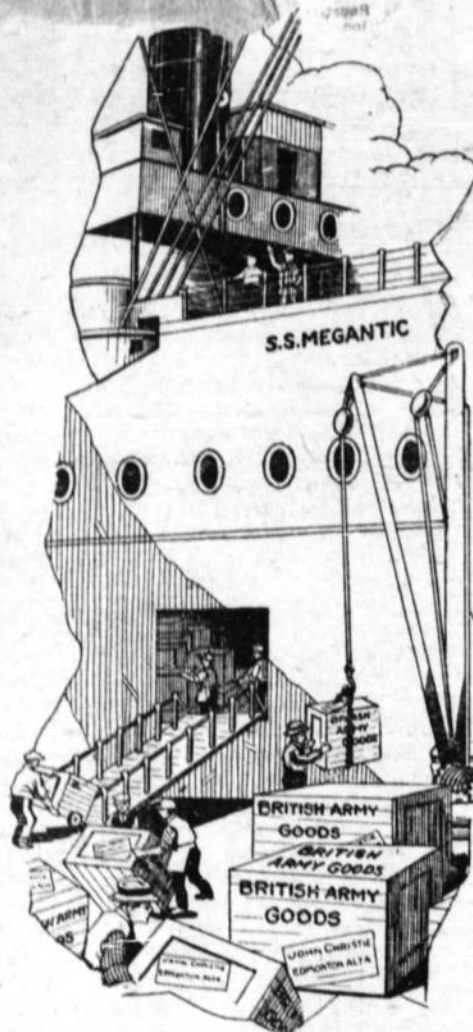
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\$5.50 Per Pair



Here's a boot you'll find it almost impossible to wear out. Double sole, with damp-proof filling, makes it absolutely waterproof. Leather lined and double waterproof tongue. There'll be such a rush for these in the spring that you should make sure of a pair and order now. It is impossible to obtain a boot of this quality anywhere else in Canada at anything like this price. Sold under our money-back guarantee.



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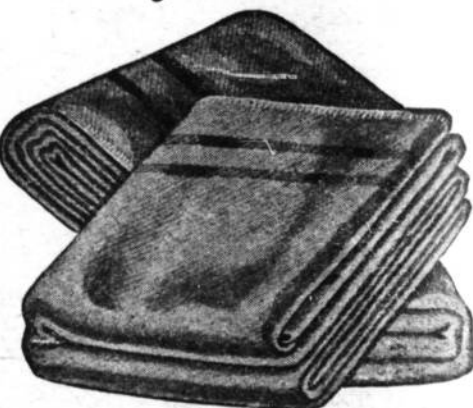
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Each **\$27.50**

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Per pair **\$9.00**



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